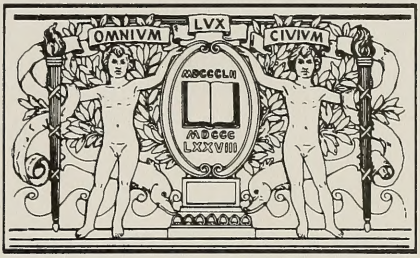
Thacher

HERALDIC DESCRIPTION

ARMS: Gules, a cross moline *argent*; on a chief *d'or*, three grasshoppers, proper.

CREST: A grasshopper, proper, resting on a helmet, visor closed.

CS71
.T367
1990x



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Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1990

Two Hundreth Anniversary

Commemorative Book
Harford Thachers
Compliments
Elwood James[11] Thacher
Winter Haven
Florida
May 22, 1990

In Remembrance of Moses Thacher 1766-1845, and Samuel Thacher 1768-1833, two of the NINE PARTNERS from Attleborough, Massachusetts, who took part in the settlement of Harford Township (NINE PARTNERS settlement from 1790-1807), Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, along with Hosea Tiffany 1755-1833, Caleb Richardson Jr. 1762-1838, Ezekiel Titus 1764-1846, Robert Follet 1768-1809, John Carpenter 1767-1838, Daniel Carpenter 1770- (died it is supposed in Rowe, Massachusetts).

Both Moses[7] Thacher and Samuel Thacher are a part of the Boston Branch of the Thacher - Thatcher family, and both men and their families are direct decendants of Thomas[3] Thacher 1620-1678, their first ancestor in America. Their English ancestor Peter Thacher dates back to 1545, the earliest known Thacher ancestor (see Thomas[3] Thacher 1620-1678, Volume One, Library of Congress, Catalog Number 79-63849).

In Harford's Centennial History 1790-1940 many Thachers have been recorded in the growth and development of Harford, Pennsylvania. It is the purpose of this book to establish the identity of these Thachers for all interested families at present and in the future.

Harford's Centennial History 1790-1940 is available from the Harford Township Historical Society, Box 236, Harford, Pennsylvania 18823.

"Our Father! to whose sleepless eyes,

the past and future stand

An open page; like babes we cling

to thy protecting hand.

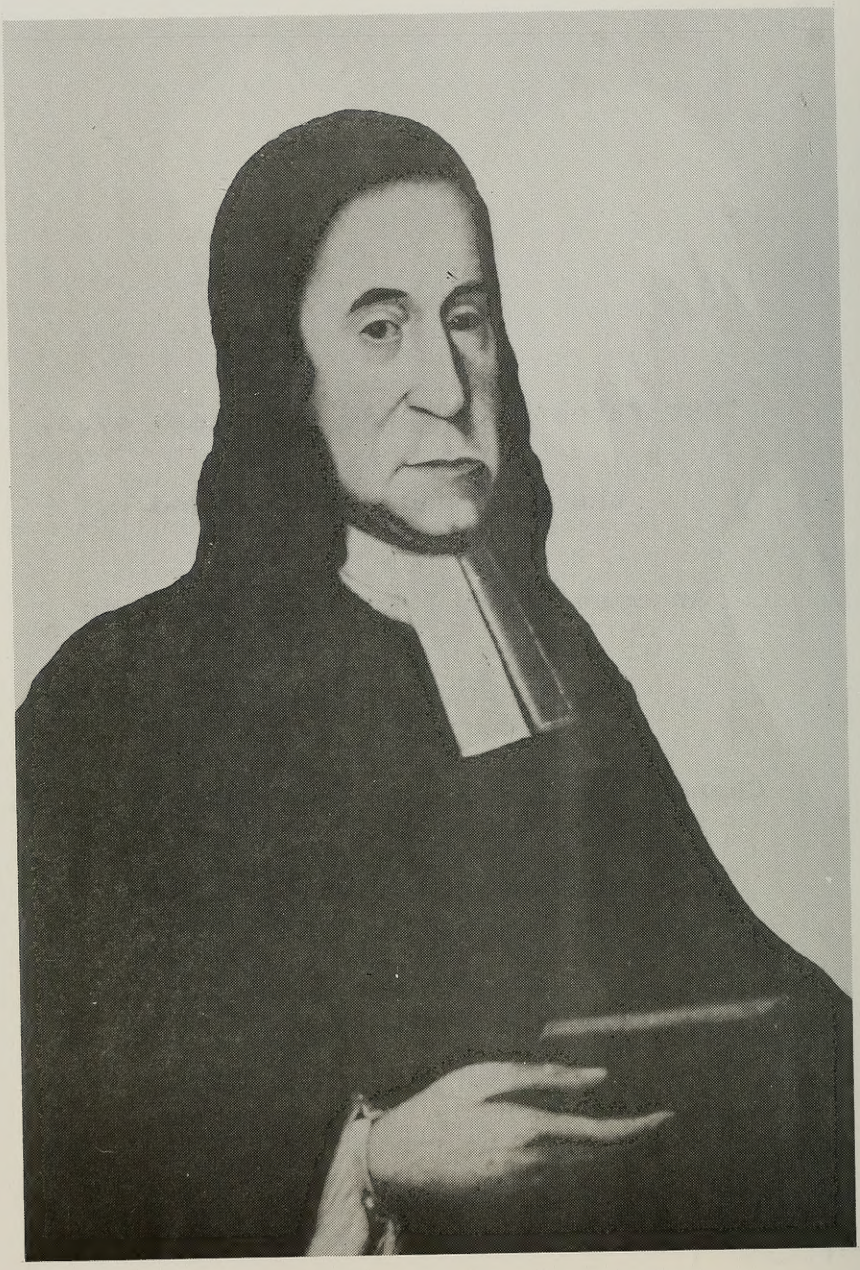
Change, sorrow, death, are naught to us,

If we may safely bow,

Beneath the shadow of thy throne,

a hundred years from now."

CS71
.T367
1990x



Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678

Harford Thachers

Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Boston Branch Descendants

of

Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678

Harford Thachers

Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Boston Branch Descendants

of

Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678

Compiled by

Elwood James[11] Thacher
Winter Haven
Florida
1987

Elwood James[11] Thacher
Winter Haven
Florida
1987

Printed In The United States of America

Library of Congress

Catalog Number 87-50141

Washington, D.C. 20025

Harford Thachers
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

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DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to all Harford Thachers and their descendants, and particularly to the memory of Moses[7] Thacher (1766-1845), and Samuel[7] Thacher (1768-1833), who took major parts in the origin and settlement of Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

Moses[7] Thacher and Samuel[7] Thacher were two of the NINE PARTNERS PACT developed in 1790, along with Hosea Tiffany (1755-1833), Caleb Richardson Jr. (1762-1838), Ezekiel Titus (1764-1846), Robert Follet (1768-1809), John Carpenter (1767-1838), Daniel Carpenter (1769-1835), and Josiah Carpenter (1770-died, it is supposed in Rowe, Massachusetts). Moses[7] Thacher and Samuel[7] Thacher along with a number of other Harford Thachers noted in the book "Harford Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, 1790-1940",* are a part of the Boston Branch of the Thacher-Thatcher family in the United States, and their identities have been recorded here. See pages 17 through 32.

* Library of Congress, Catalog Number 86-199581, Washington, D.C.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We want to acknowledge Caleb Richardson, Jr. one of those famous Nine Partners, and one of the authors of the book "Harford Township" 1790-1940. It was a hundred and fifty years ago, in 1837, that Caleb Richardson Jr. compiled a book on Harford Township for his grandson, Caleb Judson Richardson. He called the story "A Sketch of the Settlement of Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania". He also called the book "A Legacy".

We are also grateful to professor Wallace Lord[10] Thacher for his compilation of "Harford's Centennial History" written in 1889-1890. Professor Thacher, 1841- 1916 , wrote quite exhaustively of Harford people and their activities during the first hundred years of Harford's existence, 1790-1890.

The story of Harford's last fifty years, 1890-1940, was compiled by George A. Stearns of Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, with the generous assistance of several others. Mr. Stearns was also a man who devoted his life to education.

We thank all of them for remembering Harford to posterity.

PREFACE

It is with great pride and extreme pleasure to note that the book "Harford Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, 1790-1940" is now available in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Catalog Number 86-199581, a gift to the Library from Elwood James[11] Thacher of Winter Haven, Florida, for all interested people to read and enjoy, and in particular for all Thacher-Thatcher descendants of the "Nine Partners" who so courageously on May 22, 1790, bought land in a rocky, stony, and hilly wilderness of Pennsylvania and settled the small town now known as Harford, Pennsylvania.

The book "Harford Township" has many interesting facts, and subjects, and much information concerning Harford, its people, and its growth from 1790 through 1940. Of particular interest to me, and the purpose of this book, concerns two of the Nine Partners, Samuel[7] Thacher, and Moses[7] Thacher, and their families.

Both Samuel[7] Thacher and Moses[7] Thacher are a part of the Boston Branch of the Thacher family, and both men and their families are descendants of Thomas[3] Thacher, 1620-1678, their first ancestor in America. Their english ancestor Peter[1] Thacher dates back to 1545, the earliest known Thacher ancestor.

It is my feeling that many Thachers throughout the United States would be pleased to know the identity of these early Harford Thachers, and those who were active in the growth of Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, during those early years of 1790 through 1940.

With Thacher identities in mind, and already having compiled many hundreds of Thacher families of the Boston Branch, Thomas[3] Thacher 1620-1678, and the Yarmouth Branch, Anthony[2] Thacher 1588-1667, it seems fitting that a Harford Thacher family book would be a very helpful source of information, and an index to Harford Thacher families and others too, as identified in the "Harford Township" compilation of 1837, 1888, and 1940, by Caleb Richardson Jr., Wallace Lord[10] Thacher, and George A. Stearns. See "Harford Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, 1790-1940" Library of Congress, Catalog Number 86-199581

HARFORD VILLAGE AND FAIR GROUNDS
Old I. O. O. F. Hall and M. E. Church in the Foreground.

INTRODUCTION

As stated earlier, collecting Thacher family information, particularly Boston Branch families is a hobby of mine, basically for my own family interest, and posterity.

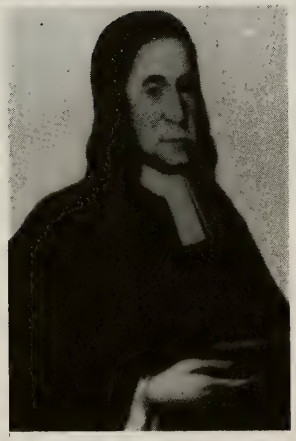
Wher ever and whenever new sources to Thacher families are available, particularly Boston Branch Thacher families, it is always gratifying to say thank you to the writers and authors for their many hours of work compiling information that will perhaps sometime, somewhere, be used by future generations. Information that could be lost forever, if it was not for these interested persons. Determining your own descendants is always a challenge, but rewarding also.

In Harford's Centennial History, 1790-1940, many Thacher's have been recorded in the growth and development of Harford, Pennsylvania. It is the purpose of this book to establish the probable identity to as many of these Thachers as possible, for all interested families at present, or in the future.

From the book "Harford Township" Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, 1790-1940, by Caleb Richardson, Jr., Wallace Lord[10] Thacher, and George A. Stearns, we list the Thachers included in the text, by page number, paragraph, line, and first name. Individual reference identities are noted in the last column under Reference Identity. From this identity you can locate the records of individuals, progenitors, and descendants.

To do this however, you must of course have the reference index book compiled by Elwood James[11] Thacher under the title:

Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Reference Index, Volume Two
Progenitors and Descendants
Library of Congress
Catalog Number 79-63849



Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678

Old South Meeting House
1729 - 1876

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher

Rev. Peter[1] Thacher 1545-1624 of Queen Camel England, is the earliest known Thacher ancestor of the Boston and Yarmouth Branches of the Thacher - Thacher, families and he is probably the most remotely known ancestor of the majority of Thacher - Thatchers in America.

In America Thomas[3] Thacher 1620-1678 is the emigrant ancestor of the Boston Branch of the Thacher - Thatcher family.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher was born May 1, 1620 at Milton Clevedon, Somersetshire, England. He was baptized in the Parrish Church Sarum (Salisbury), England in 1622. He resided at Milton Clevedon (1622) and Salisbury (1635), England, Ipswich (1635), Scituate (1643), Weymouth (1644), and Boston (1667-1678), Massachusetts. He was a minister and Dr. of Medicine. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 15, 1678, and was buried at Boston in Kings Chapel Cemetery, in the tomb of Jacob Sheaffe.

Thomas[3] Thacher was married at Duxbury, Massachusetts (Thacher's Thacher farm), on May 11, 1643, to Elizabeth (Partridge) Kemp of Duxbury, Massachusetts. She was born at Salton (near Dover) Kent, England (about the same time as Thomas[3]). She died at Weymouth, Massachusetts, June 2, 1664, and was buried at Duxbury, Massachusetts. Her place of residence before marriage was Duxbury. She was the youngest daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge of Salton, Kent, England.

Rev. Ralph Partridge was born in England. He died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1658, and was buried at Duxbury. Rev. Ralph Partridge came to America in 1636 from Salton, England, where he had preached for many years. His

daughter Elizabeth came with him. They were in Boston, Massachusetts, November 17, 1636. In 1637, Rev. Partridge was installed as the first minister of Duxbury, Massachusetts.

Thomas[3] and Elizabeth (Partridge) Kemp Thacher had four children and one stepdaughter Patience Kemp:

THOMAS[4] 10
born , 1644, at Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts; died April 2, 1686; married Mary Savage.

RALPH OR RODOLPHUS[4] 12
born , 1648, at Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts; died July 26, 1733, at Groton Connecticut; married Ruth Partridge.

PETER[4] 11
born July 18, 1651, at Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts; died December 27, 1727, at Milton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts; married first Theodora Oxenbridge, married second Susannah (Wilkins) Bailey; married third Elizabeth (Thacher) Gee.

ELIZABETH[4] 14
born , 1657?; died June 11, 1678, at Boston, Massachusetts; married first Captain Nathaniel Davenport; married second Samuel Davis.

PATIENCE KEMP
daughter of William Kemp, Elizabeth's first husband. William Kemp died previous to September 23, 1641; he came to America on the ship "James" which left England on April 5, 1635. This was the same boat that brought Anthony[2] Thacher and his nephew Thomas[3] Thacher to America. William Kemp settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and was proposed a Freeman March 5, 1638.9. William Kemp and Elizabeth Partridge were married at Duxbury. After

William Kemp's death in 1641, an inventory of his property was taken on September 23, 1641, and it was granted to Elizabeth (Partridge) Kemp on November 2, 1646. Patience Kemp named after her grandmother was born previous to 1641, the date of her father's death. Patience died October 29, 1676?; she married Samuel Seabury on November 16, 1660, at Weymouth, Massachusetts. Samuel Seabury, son of John Seabury (died before 1622), and Grace Seabury, was born December 10, 1640, at Boston, Massachusetts; he moved to Duxbury, Massachusetts and was a physician there on November 16, 1660; he died August 5, 1681.

Rev. Thomas[3] Thacher married a second time in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1665, to Margaret (Webb) Sheaffe of Boston. She was born at Salisbury, Wilts County, England; she was baptized September 25, 1625, at St. Edmunds Church, Kent County, England; she died in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1693, aged 68; she was buried in the Kings Chapel burying ground in Boston. Her place of residence, before marriage was Boston, Massachusetts. She was the only daughter of Henry Webb a wealthy merchant of Boston, by his wife Dousabell (Smith) Webb who resided at Boston. Henry Webb was born in England. He died on September 7, 1660. His wife Dousabell died February 28, 1659. Henry Webb and Dousabell Smith were married at Salisbury, England, in St. Edmunds Church, on August 11, 1633.

Thomas[3] and Margaret (Webb) Sheaffe Thacher had no children.

For more information see Thomas[3] Thacher 1620-1678, Volume One, Pages 202-245, Library of Congress, Catalog Number 79-63849.

HARFORD THACHERS

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

1790-1940

Harford Township[1]
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity[2]
1			M (Moses[7])	1766	1845	166
1			S (Samuel[7])	1768	1833	167
3	3	1	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
10	1	8	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
10	1	9	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
15	2	2	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
17	2	4	Mercy[7] (M. John Tyler)	1751	1835	160
21	2	3	John[7] (M. Sally Richardson)	1759	1841	83
21	2	3	Mary[7]	1762	A1836	164
21	2	12	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166

1. Library of Congress Catalog Number 86-199581
2. See Reference Book "Thomas[3] Thacher 1620-1678, Volume Two, By Elwood James[11] Thacher, Library of Congress, Catalog Number, 79-63849.

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
22	3	9	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
23	1	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
24	1	29	Obadiah[7]	1757	1838	163
24	1	30	John[7]	1759	1841	83
24	1	31	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
24	1	32	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
25	1	3	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
35	3	3	W.L (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
39	3	13	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
50	4	1	Miss (Mercy[7])	1751	1835	160
50	5	6	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
51	3	1	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
52	2	1	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
52	4	1	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
53	4	3	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
53	5	3	Peter[8]	1779	1863	282
53	5	4	Calista[9]	1805	1824	593
54	6	1	Peter[1]	1545	1624	1
54	6	3	Peter[2]	1587	1640	2
55	1	1	Thomas[3]	1620	1678	9
55	1	4	Peter[4]	1651	1727	11
55	1	6	Peter[5]	1688	1744	22
55	1	7	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
55	2	1	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
55	2	2	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
55	2	2	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
55	2	8	John[9]	1828	1911	598
55	2	10	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
55	2	17	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
55	3	2	Peter[7]	1753	1814	161
55	3	4	Peter[8]	1779	1863	282
55	3	5	John[9]	1828	1911	598
55	3	6	Calista[9]	1835	L•1904	600
56	3	2	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
56	3	10	Miss (Calista[9])	1835	L•1904	600
58	4	6	Miss (Calista[9])	1835	L•1904	600
59	7	2	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
59	8	1	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
70	9	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
70	9	2	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
73	4	6	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
73	4	8	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
74	5	5	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
74	6	6	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
75	2	5	Russel[9]	1816	1904	627
75	2	9	Daniel[10]	1847	1895	894

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
77	3	8	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
78	4	3	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
79	1	11	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
79	1	11	Daniel[8]	1793	1866	303
80	3	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
80	3	1	John[7]	1759	1841	83
80	3	1	Obadiah[7]	1757	1838	163
80	3	6	Seth[8]	1805	1897	302
80	3	8	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
80	3	8	Rebekah[8]	1796	1876-1880	299
80	3	9	Obadiah[7]	1757	1838	163
80	3	10	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
80	3	12	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
81	1	14	Mary[7]	1762	A1836	164
81	1	14	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
87	2	5	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
88	5	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
89	2	1	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
91	2	7	Mercy[7]	1751	1835	160
91	4	1	Sally[8]	1781	1860	294
92	6	13	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
92	6	14	John[8]	1786	1860	84
92	6	15	Peter[8]	1785		286
93	2	13	Eliza[8]	1784	1857	285

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
94	2	13	Seth[8]	1805	1897	302
94	2	17	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
95	1	8	Seth[8]	1805	1897	302
95	1	9	Amanda[8]	1801	1870	301
96	4	11	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
96	5	4	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
97	1	3	Marantha[9]	1840	1901	634
97	4	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
97	4	1	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
97	4	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
97	4	5	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
99	2	5	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
99	3	5	Moses[8]	1795	1878	289
99	3	5	Thomas[8]	1789	1845	288
99	3	6	Daniel[8]	1793	1866	303
99	3	14	Enos[8]	1798	1883	305
99	3	21	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
102	3	6	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
104	1	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
104	3	22	Daniel[10]	1847	1895	894
105	1	3	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
105	3	3	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
105	4	7	Seth[8]	1805	1897	302
109	5	1	Moses[8]	1795	1878	289
110	2	1	Tyler[8]	1801	1869	291

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
110	4	1	Washington[8]	1794	1850	341
110	4	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
113	3	1	Hannah[8]	1799	1861	290
113	3	1	Philena[8]	1803	1868	292
113	3	1	Moses[8]	1795	1878	289
113	3	2	Tyler[8]	1801	1869	291
113	3	2	Obadiah[7]	1757	1838	163
113	6	1	Washington[8]	1794	1850	341
114	1	8	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
114	1	8	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
114	2	21	Enos[8]	1798	1883	305
114	2	21	Peter[8]	1796	1843	304
114	2	22	Samuel[8]	1800	1872	306
114	2	22	John[8]	1786	1860	84
114	2	22	Daniel[8]	1793	1866	303
114	2	23	Onley[8]	1799	1882	300
114	2	23	Peter[8]	1796	1843	304
116	5	1	Eliza[8]	1784	1857	285
116	6	3	Peter[8]	1785		286
116	6	4	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
116	6	8	Amanda[8]	1801	1870	301
117	2	5	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
117	2	9	Peter[8]	1796	1843	304
118	2	16	Onley[8]	1799	1882	300

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
123	1	1	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
123	5	3	John[7]	1759	1841	83
123	5	3	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
123	6	1	John[7]	1759	1841	83
123	6	2	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
124	5	1	Sally[8]	1781	1860	294
124	8	5	E. Bailey[9] (Ebenezer[9])	1819	1899	618
125	4	12	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
125	4	13	Samuel[8]	1800	1872	306
130	6	9	Peter[8]	1785		286
130	6	11	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
132	7	2	Philena[8]	1803	1868	292
133	1	2	Eliza[8]	1784	1857	285
137	8	4	Samuel[8]	1800	1872	306
137	8	5	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
137	8	5	Russel[9]	1816	1904	627
137	8	7	Samuel[8]	1800	1872	306
138	1	2	Russel[9]	1826	1904	627
138	1	5	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
138	2	1	Russel[9]	1816	1904	627
138	2	1	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
138	3	1	Russel[9]	1816	1904	627
142	5	1	Seth[8]	1805	1897	302

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
148	5	1	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
148	5	10	Peter[6]	1715	1785	24
149	1	1	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
149	3	2	Except one (Thomas[8])	1809	1809	167
151	1	1	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
151	1	1	Sarah[8]	1797	1881	342
152	3	5	Obadiah[7]	1757	1838	163
152	3	6	John[7]	1759	1841	83
155	1	20	Peter[8]	1796	1843	304
158	2	1	The Writer (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
158	10	5	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
158	10	8	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
158	10	9	Thomas[8]	1789	1845	288
158	10	10	Peter[8]	1785		286
161	6	5	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
162	2	8	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
163	2	1	Seth[8]	1805	1897	302
163	2	4	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
163	2	4	Washington[8]	1794	1850	341
163	2	5	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
166	4	6	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
166	6	1	Philena[8]	1803	1868	292

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
166	6	2	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
167	1	1	Obadiah[7]	1757	1838	163
169	2	1	Eliza[8]	1784	1857	285
169	2	4	The Writer (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
170	8	2	Peter[8]	1779	1863	282
170	8	3	Sarah[8]	1797	1881	342
171	1	2	Fanny[9]	1828	1888	629
175	3	6	The Writer (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
176	2	1	The Writer (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
177	1	1	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
177	2	13	Enos[8]	1798	1883	305
177	3	4	Seth[8] (Nancy Sweet Thacher)	1805	1897	302
179	2	12	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
182	4	5	Washington[8]	1794	1850	341
182	4	5	Tyler[8]	1801	1869	291
182	4	6	Enos[8]	1798	1883	305
183	1	12	Moses[8]	1795	1878	289
192	2	5	Seth[8]	1805	1897	302
197	3	1	I was a Teacher (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
198	2	1	The Writer (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
198	2	2	Seth[8] (Nancy Sweet Thacher)	1805	1897	302
203	4	5	My Father (Russel[9])	1816	1904	627
204	2	7	Wallace[10] (W.L.)	1841	1916	893
220	2	11	E.C. (Edward[10])	1842	L1905	878
221	1	15	Edward[10]	1842	L1905	878
222	1	3	E.C. (Edward[10])	1842	L1905	878
225	4	6	Edward[10]	1842	L1905	878
225	4	7	Ebenezer[9]	1819	1899	618
226	1	11	E. Bailey (Edward[10])	1842	L1905	878
236	6	1	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
251	8	2	Agnes[10]	1850	1902	895
252	1	1	Miss Thacher (Agnes[10])	1850	1902	895
252	2	5	Agnes[10]	1850	1902	895
252	4	3	Miss Thacher (Agnes[10])	1850	1902	895
252	5	1	Miss Thacher (Agnes[10])	1850	1902	895
253	5	1	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
257	2	10	John[7]	1759	1841	83
257	2	11	Mary[7]	1762	A1836	164

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
257	2	12	John[7] (Sarah Richardson Thacher)	1759	1841	83
259	3	4	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
260	1	10	Enos[8]	1798	1883	305
260	1	13	Eliza[8]	1804	1868	307
260	2	1	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
260	2	1	My Father (Russel[9])	1816	1904	627
260	2	1	The Writer (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
261	1	4	Samuel[7] (The Thachers)	1768	1833	167
261	1	4	Moses[7] (The Thachers)	1766	1845	166
261	3	11	Olney[8]	1799	1882	300
266	1	6	Moses[8]	1795	1878	289
268	5	2	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
268	5	3	Onley[8]	1799	1882	300
268	5	5	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
268	6	1	John[7]	1759	1841	83
268	6	1	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
268	6	2	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
268	8	2	John[7] (The Thachers)	1759	1841	83
268	8	3	Samuel[7]	1868	1833	167
269	1		Samuel[7]	1868	1833	167

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
269	1		Obadiah[7]	1757	1838	163
269	1		Olney[8]	1799	1882	300
269	1		John[7]	1759	1841	83
269	2		Peter[8]	1779	1863	282
269	2		Olney[8]	1799	1882	300
269	2		Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
269	2		Seth[8]	1805	1897	302
270	1		Azor[9]	1816	1899	621
270	1		Olney[8]	1799	1882	300
270	1		Russel[9]	1816	1904	627
270	1		Seth[8]	1805	1897	302
274	3	6	Maria[9]	1827	1865	625
274	3	17	Julia[9]	1814	1883	626
280	2	4	D.B. (Daniel[10])	1847	1895	894
294	2	6	Fanny[9]	1828.	1888	629
294	5	2	Peter[8]	1796	1843	304
294	5	3	Sarah (adopted sister Sarah Fisher)	1790	1869	293
294	5	15	Moses[7]	1766	1845	166
294	5	15	Samuel[7]	1768	1833	167
296	3	4	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
296	3	6	Mercy[7]	1751	1835	160
297	5	1	John[8]	1786	1860	84
297	5	1	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
297	5	2	Olney[8]	1799	1882	300

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
299	3	2	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
300	6	2	D.B. (Daniel[10])	1847	1895	894
300	6	1	Russel[9] (Thacher and Son)	1816	1904	627
301	2		Russel[9] (Thachers Shoe Shop)	1816	1904	627
302	2	3	Williston (Seth[8])	1805	1897	302
302	5	1	D.B. (Daniel[10])	1847	1895	894
302	5	3	R.R. (Russel[9])	1816	1904	627
303	2	6	R.R. (Russel[9])	1816	1904	627
303	2	8	Mr. Thacher (Russel[9])	1816	1904	627
303	2	9	Mr. Thacher (Russel[9])	1816	1904	627
303	2	9	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
303	2	9	D.B. (Daniel[10])	1847	1895	894
305	1	2	Williston (Seth[8])	1805	1897	302
305	2	5	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
305	5	3	R.R. (Russel[9])	1816	1904	627
305	7	4	Moses[8]	1795	1878	289

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
319	1	3	Moses[8]	1795	1878	289
319	4	3	R.R. (Russel[9])	1816	1904	627
319	6	1	Stephen[8]	1787	1823	287
319	6	3	Moses[8]	1795	1878	289
321	1	5	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
321	2	6	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
321	4	4	W.L. (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
334	6	6	Mr. Thacher (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
337	5	4	Julia[9] (Sarah Hawley 1840-L-1940 daughter of Julia Thacher Hawley)	1814	1883	626
337	5	4	Julia[9] (Effie Watres, 1851, daughter of Julia Thacher Hawley)	1814	1883	626
341	1		Mercy[7] (John Tyler, 1746-1822, husband of Mercy[7] Thacher)	1751	1835	160
370	1	10	Thacher's Sawmill (E. Harford) (Peter[8]	1796	1843	304)
375	4	2	Mr. Thacher (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
378	6	1	Hannah[8] (Hannah[8] mother of George Greenwood Pride, 1828)	1799	1861	290

Harford Township
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford Thachers

Page	Para.	Line	First Name	Born	Died	Reference Identity
379	6	1	Dan (Daniel[10])	1847	1895	894
389	2	7	Oney[8] (Onley)	1799	1882	300
394	10	1	Williston[8] (Seth[8])	1805	1897	302
410	2	13	Flora[11]?	1874		1137
411	1	6	Flora[11]?	1874		1137
419	6	1	Mr. Thacher (Wallace[10])	1841	1916	893
426	1	10	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
426	1	17	John[9]?	1823		624
426	1	18	Edwin? (Edward[10])	1842	L1905	878
428	2	11	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
428	2	12	Enos[8]	1798	1883	305
443	5	2	Russel[9]	1816	1904	627
445	2	4	Wallace[10]	1841	1916	893
454	4	4	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
455	1	3	Daniel[8]	1791	1861	297
455	1	4	Nathan[8]	1783	1859	295
455	1	8	Samuel[8]	1800	1872	306
456	4	13	John[7]	1759	1841	83
463	4	6	The Thachers (Moses[7]	1766	1845)	166
463	4	6	The Thachers (Samuel[7]	1768	1833)	167

Lake Tingley
Leslie
Fairgrounds
Creek
BM 1194
HARFORD
Tyler Lake
1472
Cem
Creek
H A R F O R D
Quarry
Polk Pond
Sen. Ed. Jones Highway
Partners
BM 1072
Peck Cem
BM 1092
I-81
Nine Partners Road
Tiffany Home
Nine Partners Spring and Monument
Quarry
Quarries
Quarry
Quarry
Nine
BM 1025
HARFORD
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
1978
Scale 1:24000

ELMIRA
Waverly
Sayre
Athens
N Orwell
St Joseph
Brookdale
Hallstead
New Milford
Susquehanna
Hancock
Deposit
Montrose
Kingsley
Harford
Lookout
Troy
Towanda
Monroeton
Camptown
Wyalusing
Springville
Forest City
Waymart
CARBONDALE
Honesdale
Hawley
Monticello
Blossburg
W Franklin
Canton
Laddsburg
Dushore
Lovelton
Tunkhannock
Clarks Summit
Ralston
Forksville
Mildred
Laporte
SCRANTON
Mt Cobb
Port Jervis
Trout Run
Barbours
Beech Glen
North Mountain
Dallas
PITTSTON
Elmhurst
Newfoundland
Milford
Red Rock
KINGSTON
PLYMOUTH
WILKES-BARRE
Hughesville
Montoursville
Benton
Shickshinny
Canadensis
Cresco
Mt. Pocono
Swift Water
Scotrun
Bushkill
Jersey Town
Millville
BERWICK
White Haven
Blakeslee
Pocono Manor
Stroudsburg
Newton
Lewisburg
Danville
BLOOMSBURG
Catawissa
Mifflinville
HAZLETON
Brodheadsville
Netcong
Mifflinburg
Northumberland
SUNBURY
Numidia
Brandonville
Nesquehoning
Lansford
Jim Thorpe
Lehighton
Palmerton
Hackettstown
Selinsgrove
Elysburg
SHENANDOAH
Barnesville
Coaldale
TAMAQUA
Berlinsville
Nazareth
Tatamy
SHAMOKIN
MT. CARMEL
S Tamaqua
Bath
Mt Pleasant Mills
St Clair
POTTSVILLE
Dreshersville
EASTON
PHILLIPSBURG
BETHLEHEM
Mandata
Tremont
Schuylkill Haven
ALLENTOWN
Liverpool
Elizabethville
Lykens
Tower City
Summit Sta
Hamburg
Kutztown
Flemington
Millersburg
Pine Grove
Shartlesville
Hereford
Quakertown
Pipersville
Pennsburg
Myerstown
Wemelsdorf
Sinking Spr
READING
Boyertown
Doylestown
Marysville
HARRISBURG
LEBANON
Palmyra
Cornwall
Schaeffertown
POTTSTOWN
Limerick
Kulpsville
Trappe
Collegeville
LANSDALE
Newtown
TRENTON
Mt Gretna
Denver
Brunnerville
Ephrata
Akron
Manheim
MIDDLETOWN
Elizabethtown
Litlitz
Morgantown
PHOENIXVILLE
NORRISTOWN
Ambler
LEVITTOWN
Dillsburg
New Holland
Honey Brook
Jenkintown
Rossville
Mt Royal
LANCASTER
Bird in Hand
Exton
KING OF PRUSSIA
Paoli
Haverford
PHILADELPHIA
Wrightsville
COLUMBIA
Strasburg
Qap
COATESVILLE
Downingtown
WEST CHESTER
UPPER DARBY
CAMDEN
YORK
West York
Red Lion
Quarryville
Cochranville
Kennett Sq
Media
YEADON DARBY
Abbottstown
Spring Gr
Menges Mills
Chanceford
Avondale
CHESTER
W Grove
PENNSYLVANIA
Stewartstown
Delta
WILMINGTON
Berlin
Whiteford
Fair Hill
Newark
Conowingo
GLASSBORO
ATLANTIC CITY EXPWY

ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

In 1692, the two colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts were united under the name, Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England. After the union in 1694, the Rehoboth North Purchase was incorporated by the name Attleborough. It derived its name without doubt from the town of Attleborough, Norfolk County, England, whence some of the early inhabitants emigrated to America.

At this time Attleborough, Massachusetts, had upwards of thirty families; one hundred fifty inhabitants. The first town meeting on record was May 1696 at which the town authorized the selectmen to make a rate for paying the towns debts. At the same time, several individuals engaged to pay certain sums, free gifts, toward building a Meeting House.

The town of Attleborough was not able to support a preacher for several years. The first settled minister was ordained November 12, 1712, and the first meeting house was completed in 1743. The first meeting of the East Parish was June 9, 1743. Deliberations ultimately resulted in locating and building a Meeting House, and hiring Peter Thacher as their first minister. He was ordained and settled on November 30, 1748, and continued as their pastor until 1784. He died in September of 1785, from an attack of palsy (Peter Thacher was born in 1716. See Identity 24 Boston Branch Thacher family "Thomas^{3} Thacher 1620-1678, Library of Congress, Catalog Number 79-63849, Washington, D.C. 20025, compiled by Elwood James^{11} Thacher).

N
W
E
Ipswich
Thacher Island
Marblehead
Boston
MASSACHUSETTS BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Plymouth
CAPE COD BAY
Yarmouth
NANTUCKET SOUND
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND SOUND
NASHUA
METHUEN
LOWELL
HAVERHILL
LAWRENCE
ANDOVER
NEWBURYPORT
Salisbury Beach
GLOUCESTER
BEVERLY
SALEM
SWAMPSCOTT
LYNN
REVERE
WOBURN
BEDFORD
LEXINGTON
WALTHAM
CAMBRIDGE
NEWTON
BROOKLINE
WELLESLEY
NATICK
FRAMINGHAM
QUINCY
HINGHAM
BRAINTREE
WEYMOUTH
DEDHAM
NORWOOD
RANDOLPH
STOUGHTON
SHARON
BROCKTON
ROCKLAND
WHITMAN
WOONSOCKET
ATTLEBOROUGH
TAUNTON
PAWTUCKET
PROVIDENCE
CRANSTON
SOMERSET
FALL RIVER
WARWICK
BRISTOL
NEW BEDFORD
FAIRHAVEN
WICKFORD
MIDDLETOWN
NEWPORT
Buzzards Bay
Elizabeth Islands
Vineyard Haven
Oak Bluffs
Edgartown
Chappaquiddick Island
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket
Chatham
Harwich
Dennis
Hyannis
Centerville
Osterville
Falmouth
Woods Hole
Sandwich
Wareham
Middleboro
Carver
Kingston
Duxbury
Marshfield
Cohasset
Greenbush
Hollister
Walpole
Foxboro
Mansfield
Easton
W Bridgewater
Bridgewater
Halifax
Norton
Dartmouth
Portsmouth
Little Compton
Sakonnet
Jamestown
Narragansett
Greenwich
Wellfleet
Orleans
Monomoy Island
Monomoy N.W.R.
Monomoy Pt
Great Pt
Race Pt
Provincetown
Truro
Cape Cod National Seashore
Roland C Nickerson
Scusset Bch St. Res
Buzzards Bay
Bourne
Mattapoisett
Marion
Dartmouth
Tiverton
Sakonnet
Jamestown
Narragansett
Fishermen's Memorial Scarborough St Beach
Gay Head
Muskeget Channel
Wood Hole Nantucket
Passenger Ferry (Summer Only)
Wood Hole Nantucket
Passenger Ferry (Summer Only)
Passenger Ferry (Summer Only)
Passenger Ferry (Summer Only)
Mass Air Nat'l Guard
Hammond Museum
Rockport
Essex
Topsfield
Danvers
Lynnfield Center
Wakefield
Stoneham
Saugus
Lincoln
Wayland
Sudbury Center
Maynard
Concord
Forge Village
Billerica
Wilmington
Georgetown
Rowley
Salisbury
Newburyport
Amesbury
Salisbury Beach State Res
Old Town Hill
Plum Isl
Hollister
Millis
Medfield
Walpole
Bellingham
Wrentham
Mansfield
Easton
Bridgewater
Halifax
Kingston
Carver
S Carver
Middleboro
Great Quittacus Pond
Long Pond
Assawompset Pd
Wareham
Marion
Mattapoisett
Dartmouth
Tiverton
Sakonnet
Jamestown
Narragansett
Fishermen's Memorial Scarborough St Beach
Pt Judith
Kingston
Wakefield
Pt Adams
Saunderstown
Allenton
Wickford
Prudence I
Greenwich
Warwick
Goddard Mem
Bristol
Fall River
Somerset
Cranston
Providence
Pawtucket
Attleboro
Norton
Bridgewater
Halifax
Kingston
Duxbury
Marshfield
Cohasset
Greenbush
Cushing Mem
Saltwater
Hingham
Cape Cod
Orleans
Harwich
Harwich Port
Chatham
Dennis
Bass River
Hyannis
Centerville
Osterville
Falmouth
New Seabury
Woods Hole
Vineyard Haven
Oak Bluffs
Edgartown
Chappaquiddick Island
Gay Head
Nantucket

The old Congregational Church of Attleborough, Massachusetts, was built in 1744 and stood on a piece of land given to the Parish by John Sweet. It was located about 500 feet east of the old Bay Road, called North and South Main Street (1889).

In this old church, the Carpenter's, Thacher's, Richardson's, Tyler's, Sweet's, Read's, Blanding's, were brought up, over two centuries ago (1744-1987), and from the first three families, the Carpenter's, Thacher's, and Richardson's, came seven of the ten men who put their names on the Nine Partners' contract, dated May 22, 1790, that made Harford, Pennsylvania, their future home.

The first public burying ground in Attleborough, Massachusetts, was laid out in 1715. Back of the old Church, lies the cemetery where Rev. Peter Thacher (1716-1785) and 16 of his kindred sleep. One of this number is Ebenezer Tyler, who was buried there in 1736. On his grave is the oldest stone found. The stone marking Rev. Peter Thacher's grave is over three feet high and two feet wide, inscribed:

In memory of Rev. Peter
Thacher, M.A. the late Faithful
and beloved Pastor of the 2'nd Chh.
of Christ in Attleborough; he was born
Jan'ry 25th, 1716; Ordained Nov'br 30th,
1748; Died Sept'br 13th, 1785; in the
Seventieth year of his age, and 43rd of
his Ministry.

On the stone of Ebenezer Tyler, Esquire, is the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
EBENEZER TYLER
ESQUIRE

A native of this town
A valuable citizen, and for the
three years previous
to his removal to Pawtucket
a representative in the State
Legislature
He was the son of John and Anna
and Grandson
of Ebenezer and Catherine Tyler
who are buried on his right

He died
at his seat in Pawtucket
October 18, 1827
Aged 67 years

An Epitaph to all these early pioneers of Attleborough, Massachusetts:

"The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest;
When summer's throned on high,
And the world's warm brest is in verdure dressed,
Go stand on the hill where they lie."

Pierpont

Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania

The Nine Partners
1790

In the fall and winter of 1789, the Partners were found around the old fireplaces of homes in Attleborough, Massachusetts, discussing evenings together, and emigration from home. Four of the Partners - Hosea Tiffany; Caleb Richardson, Jr.; Ezekiel Titus; and Robert Follet - were married and had small farms. The others were unsettled, as an adequate supply of land was impossible there. The new Constitution, which their votes had helped to ratify, promised security for the present at any rate. George Washington had been President for six months, and confidence in his rule was showing itself in activity, new schemes, and a tide of emigration was already setting toward "the new country" "out west" so to speak. They must get out of the family nest and carve out homes in the western wilderness.

From the Legacy of Caleb Richardson, Jr., and concerning the famous Nine Partners written in 1837, Caleb noted that on the 27th of April 1790, Hosea Tiffany, Ezekiel Titus, Robert Follet, Josiah Carpenter, and himself began their journey to West Stockbridge that was located on the eastern border of New York State. Here they would wait for the other Partners - Moses Thacher, Samuel Thacher, John Carpenter, Daniel Carpenter - who started two days later on the 29th of April.

On the first day of May, while passing the Glassgo Mountains, the snow was about 18 inches deep and some of the inhabitants were making sugar; but in Stockbridge, some of the farmers had begun to move the plow.

The Partners all together now journeyed westerly by Kinderhook to Albany, and learning that the United Stated Surveyor General was in town decided that Caleb Richardson, Jr. should personally apply to him for direction where to look for land. The Surveyor General readily took his pen and paper and directed the farmers up the Mohawk River to Canajoharie, Herkimer, Cherry Valley, German Flats and several other places, and also informed the Partners that he was directed by the State to lay off in the next year 20 townships to the west of Unadilla River (a branch of the Susquehanna River) and doubted not that the Partners might be suited there if they did not locate before that.

The minds of the Partners seemed to center upon the German Flats, but before arriving there it was learned that it was sickly at the flats and changed their direction toward Cherry Valley, near Otego Lake. Cherry Valley seemed to engage their attention very much; but while looking for land, they were informed that a William Cooper (a kinsman of the fascinating and bewitching novelist, J. Fennimore Cooper) about 13 miles away at the outlet of Otego Lake, had land to sell and wished for settlers. The distance being small, the Partners decided to see Mr. Cooper before purchasing land at the Valley. In meeting with Mr. Cooper, they learned that he had sold most of his patent; but had lately received power from a Henry Drinker and one Mr. Fields of Philadelphia to sell land in the northern part of Pennsylvania, and was going there in two or three days for that purpose, with two Surveyors, and that the Nine Partners could go down the Susquehanna River with him in his boat free of expense.

Mr. Cooper described the land and said that it was altogether in a wild state, mostly timbered with beech and maple trees, and that it was situated about 100 miles south from where they were now.

The Nine Partners, upon consultation, considering that 100 miles farther south would make some difference in the climate, and also that one of their group had been informed by a settler of 5 years in Cherry Valley, that there had not been one month in that time without frost. Considering the elements, the Partners decided to go with Mr. Cooper to Pennsylvania.

The Partners returned to Cherry Valley for their packs and equipment, and later boarded Mr. Cooper's boat on May 13, 1790, and headed for Pennsylvania. They landed at Great Bend on the morning of May 16. The Partners with Mr. Cooper and his surveyors and others proceeded the next day southwardly in search of lands; and finding a good spring of water a short distance from, a so called, beaver meadow, the property of Thomas Tiffany deceased, they made themselves a hut and set up camp there.

It is probable that Mr. Cooper decided to lead the Partners to that part of Henry Drinker's land near the Fields' tract. On nearing the present Harford, he probably examined his maps and selected Drinker's last range bordering on Poyntell, and striking its southern line, the Partners and Mr. Cooper followed it down until the Beaver Meadow was reached. This seemed to invite a halt there. It was now Tuesday, May 18, 1790.

For the next three days, Wednesday the 19th, Thursday the 20th, and Friday the 21st, the Partners spent in prospecting. Mr. Cooper was eager to sell the Fields' tract of land, 12,000 acres, located mostly in Lenox, Pennsylvania, and the Partners were, for some time, occupied in reviewing the land. But finally, they agreed to purchase from Henry Drinker. The nights of these three days were undoubtly spent in the Beaver Meadow hut they had built, and their final decision was probably reached on Friday night, May 21.

The tramp of some days over this wide extent of land could alone decide the quality of the soil. And as they sat around the large fire each evening and vacillate from acceptance to rejection and back again slowly solving the most momentous problem of their earthly existence. Let us look in upon them.

Here is HOSEA TIFFANY, thirty-six; also a soldier in the Revolution. One needs to watch the group but a little while to know that he is the leader. He has been said to resemble Washington; and a portrait, painted by his grandson, confirms this.

Here sits CALEB RICHARDSON, JR., age twenty-eight. Rather tall, pleasant disposition, earnest in manner, thoughtful for others, observing; the future historian of Harford. He has left in the cradle at his Attleborough home, a baby two months old - The future Lyman Richardson.

By his side sits his brother-in-law, a short and rather light built man, EZEKIEL TITUS, age twenty-six. Sandy complexion, a jovial man; he loves fun and a good laugh. He is the one who is to out-live all the others.

Near him is ROBERT FOLLET, age twenty-two. Of medium height, sandy hair, blue eyes. Our "Uncle" Elkanah Follet (a brother's son) was a reproduction of his face. Rather still, the first one to go.

Five married men; Caleb and Robert but recently. Life has become earnest now. What will these wives say to such a home as this.

On the other side of the fire sit two brothers, MOSES and SAMUEL THACHER, ages twenty-four and twenty-two. Pronounced by a young lady of 1810 to be "handsome men". Brought up in a Puritan home, there is something of austerity in their manner. No trifling or joking. Life is too serious for that. Moses was taller than Samuel, but both were heavy men years after; weighing over 200. Light complexions and blue eyes. Samuel was inclined to make people do right; while Moses was tender hearted, with feelings easily moved.

Two more brothers are in this group of Nine Partners. JOHN and DANIEL CARPENTER; aged twenty-four and twenty-two; and cousins of the Thachers. John was not tall, rather thick set, with blue eyes and kindly expression. Not a driver in work; disposed to let others plan. Daniel and John had also come from a family long identified with the Second Congregational Church of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and with the Thachers, made up the quiet portion of the Nine Partners' adventures.

Those young men were "about to settle in the world", which sounds much like marriage. "Sweethearts" were waiting for the news from the "boys".

There is one left, a mysterious one, JOSIAH CARPENTER; mysterious because so little is known about him. A year or two later, and he vanishes so completely from the scene, that next to nothing is known of him. The youngest in the group; only twenty; and possibly a cousin of the "Carpenter boys".

All of them lived honorable lives and left a name to be remembered till the last chapter of Harford history in the ages coming, shall be written. Five of the Nine Partners became pillars in the Church of God.

It was now Saturday May 22, 1790. The first rays of the rising sun glinted the tops of the giant pines and are struggling to pierce the leafy maples, birches, and beeches.

Voices are heard; and from a rude hut, 16 men emerge. A few steps from the hut brings them to a clearing. On the edge of the clearing is a large cold spring that bubbles from the ground. Some of the men stop to drink, others are looking up to the clear sky, with the mental question, "What's the weather?" Thanks to the beavers that made this clearing many years ago, and thanks again to the Lord for a glimpse of "heaven's blue sky".

A long day's work is before the group. Their knapsacks are packed and strapped to their backs. They move on to a large beech tree some rods below, pointed out by the leader of the party. Two compasses are set, one heading due northwest, the other northeast. Words of direction are given, and the company divides up into two groups and separate. The gleaming axes blaze the trees pointed out by the surveyors. Some of the trees already bear scars of the previous summer's surveying.

Before noon, the two groups are together again. Four miles from the deserted hut, located on the north corner of their purchase.

The Nine Partners sit down to talk. Now that the bargain land agreement is about to be consummated, some hesitate. The forenoon tramp has brought out in clearer light the rugged land they purpose to buy. "Rocky, stony, hilly", are the words a listener could catch. Some talk of making no purchase here. Others talk of the price. But all is idle talk. The agent had fixed his last terms the night before. Rising to their feet, the company separates into groups. Mr. Cooper packs the compasses, folds the chains, and begins to move on.

In earnest talk, the group follows. Ten men gravitate together. The discussion is earnest. The question is "shall they take the final step that fastens them to these hills for a lifetime"? Finally, that thick-set, broad-shouldered man with a large head and high forehead, whose actions all bear the mark of decision, declares his intention to buy. "We have wasted time enough in search. Every place will have its objections. Let's settle something."

Miles pass, and they reach a small clearing near a pretty little lake. Here, a young man is already at work, "Lifting up his axe against the thick trees". He has begun life in this wilderness. The sight is encouraging. The doubters say yes to their leader. Lifting his voice, he calls a halt. "Mr. Cooper, we are ready."

A large stump is selected, the papers are laid out, the writing is finished, the signatures are attached, and the document is handed over to the leader.

Mr. Cooper closes the first act in the drama of Harford, (Pennsylvania) history, with a general handshaking and a "goodbye gentlemen".

From the deed of Henry Drinker to John Tyler, November 25, 1794, it was learned that William Cooper was the attorney for Mr. Drinker, and that the deed of bargain and sale which he gave the Nine Partners, May 22, 1790, was a good and lawful deed.

It is not known what security was required or given for the payment of the £1198. Tyler's deed mentions the tract as containing 2,396 acres, and the usual allowance of six percent for roads and highways. The six percent is spoken of as "being reserved by the company of purchasers for the use and support of a school for the benefit of the purchasers in common". The whole tract of land lay in the townships of Tioga and Wyalusing, County of Luzerne.

The Nine Partners, by the untiring labor of their hands, carved out a competence where hundreds with less ambition and enterprise would have failed, Harford, Pennsylvania. Their descendants are still living, and comprise some of the most prominent families in that locality, and others.

The Nine Partners spent the summer of 1790 in Attleborough, Massachusetts. Now that they had become owners of land in "the New Country", the question of division was uppermost.

From Caleb Richardson, Jr.'s legacy, it is noted that the Partners agreed upon the following method: To run a center line lengthways which would be 160 rods from the exterior lines. Then beginning at the northeast end, going upon the center line 150 rods would make two lots of 150 acres each, and to proceed in this manner until they had 16 lots; 8 on each side of the center line, and what land was left at the southwest end of the purchase remain as public property to the company.

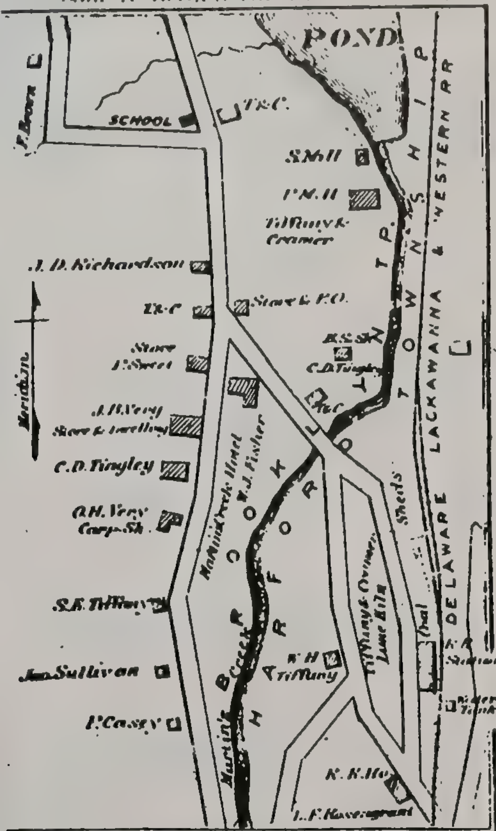
Then to apportion each Partner's share, agreed to make 16 paper tickets to represent and designate the 16 lots, and each man draw for himself his 2 lots; then upon going upon and viewing the land in the fall, to make his choice of one of the two he had drawn; then for adjusting the remaining 8 lots, agreed that he who in the candid judgment of the company had the poorest lot of the 8 already chosen, should have his choice of the remaining eight lots, and to proceed in this way until the whole was disposed of; which was happily done to general satisfaction.

These 16 plots were nearly squares. Their measurements on the center line would exhaust 1,200 rods, leaving 80 rods at the southwest end, or 160 acres for a common domain. Numbering the uppermost range from 1 to 8, and returning on the lower range from 9 to 16, the following selections are known to be correct: Number 3, was John Carpenter's; Number 4, was Samuel Thacher's; Number 13, was Robert Follet's; Number 12, was Hosea Tiffany's; Number 10, was Daniel Carpenter's. The following are probably correct: Number 15, was Moses Thacher's; Number 14, was John Carpenter's; Number 11, was Robert Follet's.

MONTROSE DEPOT

HARFORD & BROOKLYN TPS.

Scale 20 Rods to the inch



Montrose Depot

Business Notices

Case R..Agent D. L. & W. R. R.
Page J. H..Farmer and Railroad Contractor
Page W. R..Farmer and Railroad Contractor
Rosengrant L. F..Propr of R. R. Hotel
Tiffany & Cramer..Proprs of Saw and Plaster Mills and Genl Dealers
Tiffany S. E..Resident
Tingley C. D..Railroad Foreman and Blacksmith
Very J. B..Dealer in Genl Merchandise

Harford

Business Notices

Miscellaneous

Adams A. M..Farmer and Dairyman, South Harford District
Aldrich A..Dairyman, Richardson's Mills Dist
Brundage G. G..Farmer and Dairyman, East Harford Dist
Babcock G. J..Farmer and Stock Dealer, Richardson's Mills Dist
Carpenter E. N..Farmer and Stock Grower, Tiffany Dist
Carpenter I..Farmer and Dairyman, Richardson's Mills Dist
Decker E. V..Farmer and Dairyman, Read Dist
Farley M..Farmer, Tiffany Dist
Follet E. T..Farmer and Dairyman, Read Dist
Halsted C. R..Farmer and Steward of the Harford Soldiers' Orphans' School, Tiffany Dist
Hobbs J. M..Carriage and Wagon Manufr, Oakley P.O.
Hotchkiss J. G..Farmer and Dairyman, Very Dist
Jeffers W..Farmer, Tiffany Dist
Loo[illegible]. Physician and Surgeon, Tiffany Dist
Les[illegible]..Farmer and Stock Grower, Centre Graded Dist
Miller Wm..Farmer and Stone Cutter, South Harford Dist
Oakley D. K..Farmer and Lumberman, Oakley P. O.
Osmun A. & W. E. Farmers and Dairymen, Very Dist
Peck Fowler..Farmer and Propr of the Harford Fair Grounds, Centre Graded Dist
Peck G. W..Sawyer and Wood Turner, Centre Graded Dist
Powers J..Farmer and Dairyman, South Harford Dist
Peck C..Dairyman and Stock Grower, South Harford Dist

HARFORD

Susquehanna County

Pennsylvania

Tiffany W. C..Farmer and Justice of the Peace, Centre Graded Dist
Titus Miss S. K..Farmer, Tiffany Dist
Tingley Jackson..Farmer, Tiffany Dist
Tingley F..Farmer and Dairyman, Tiffany Dist
Tingley N..Farmer and Dairyman..Tingley Dist
Tingley N. M..Farmer and Dairyman, Tingley Dist
Tiffany W..Stock Grower and Dairyman, Tiffany Dist
Tingley U..Farmer and Dairyman, Read Dist

Read G. M..Farmer and [illegible]man, Read Dist
Sweet H. S..Principal of [illegible] Harford Soldiers' Orphan School, Tiffany Dist
Sophia W. S..Gardner a[illegible]airyman, Sweet Dist
Stearns A. M. Farmer and Lumberman, Sweet Dist

About 1791 the settlement took the name of Nine Partners and retained that name until the settlement was incorporated in 1807. It then became known as Harford Township, Pennsylvania.

Four log cabins were built in the summer of 1791:

HOSEA TIFFANY selected the best location on his lot, the identical place occupied by the Congregational Church. It is supposed that the first clearing in the Nine Partners settlement was on this spot. Hosea Tiffany years later gave the land to the church as a gift.

ROBERT FOLLET selected the beautiful meadow of Bird Sherwood, sloping to the east, just over the hill.

SAMUEL THACHER struck vigorous blows among the giants of the forest on the point of the hill a little east of the Fairground.

JOHN CARPENTER selected the living spring area above Harry Van Buskirk's land, and started his home nearby.

It was February 2nd, 1792, when Hosea Tiffany and Robert Follet left Attleborough, Massachusetts, with their families, ox teams, sleds, cows, and all of their belongings, and headed for their new home and new life in Nine Partners, Pennsylvania. They arrived upon their land the first week in March. Their women folk were the first white females that ever inhabited the place. Hosea Tiffany had an elder brother that came in company with him and his family. He settled in nearby Mount Pleasant where some of his descendants lived (1890).

In the spring of 1794 Laban Capron, John Carpenter, Thomas Sweet, and Samuel Thacher with their families, most of them younger people, left Attleborough and came into the Nine Partners settlement. They were three weeks on the road.

In the fall of 1794, John Tyler and Thomas Tiffany with large families moved into the Nine Partners settlement from Attleborough, Massachusetts. On the 27th of September, 1794, Robert Follet had a son born to him and his wife. They named him Lewis, and he was the first birth in the Nine Partners settlement.

In 1795, Amos Sweet with a large family along with Ezekiel Titus and his family moved into the settlement from the same town, and for several years following a number of families came into the Nine Partners settlement from Attleborough, Massachusetts. Elkanah Tingley lived for several years in the Western part of Massachusetts. Obadiah Carpenter and his sons, Obadiah and Elias, Dr. Comfort Capron, father to Laban and Orlin, Joseph Blanding, Abel Reed, Thomas Wilmarth, Noah Fuller, Robert Follet's brother, and Nathaniel Claflen, all came into Nine Partners settlement. Many of the first settlers in the settlement came from Attleborough, Massachusetts, and a number of them were emigrants from Attleborough, Norfolk County, England. Many of the other settlers in the Nine Partners settlement, were from New England. Jotham Oakley and a few others were from New York State.

When the Nine Partners first came into Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in 1794, they made trails through the forest from cabin to cabin. Trees were cut to provide a route

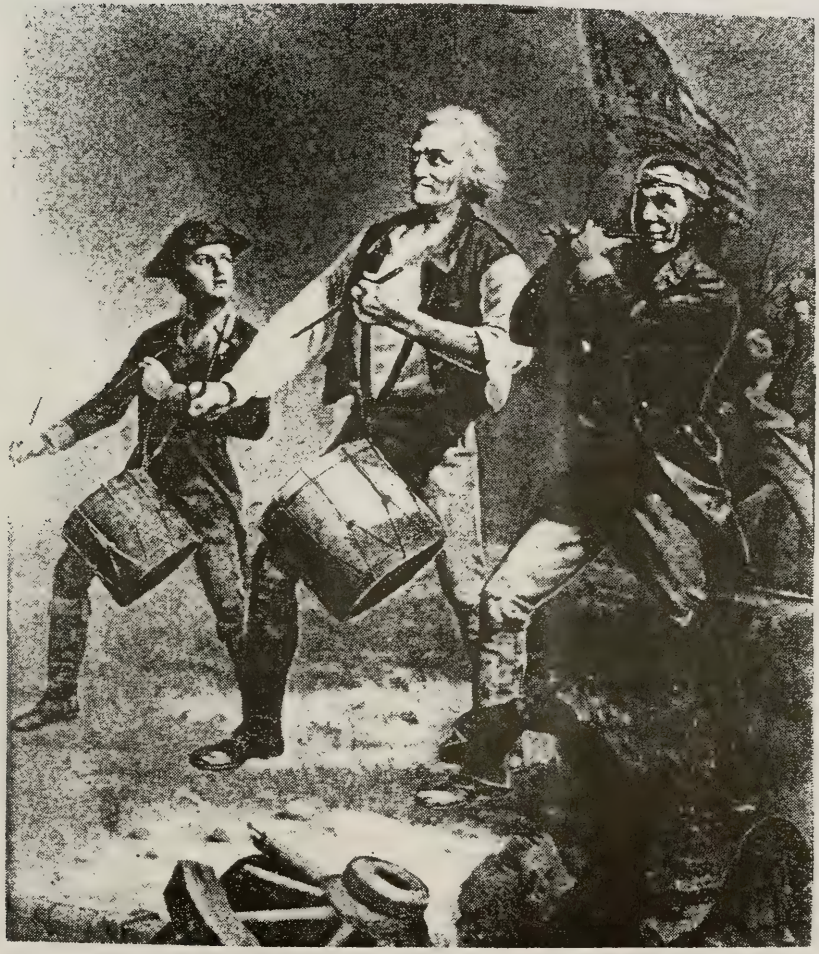
for the carts and sleighs. Streams were forded, and grading done only where it was absolutely necessary. The first of their trails followed closely to the center of their Nine Partners Tract of land, and later extended to "Van Winkles" probably the old mill site in Gibson. From Blanding lake the trail went straight down the hill to the Van Buskirk farm (later Brainard's). From there to the village and back to the Osborn house, north of the Pulk (swamp, near the Wilmarth's place). The trail continued on to the Capron place at the foot of Jeffer's Hill. Later on the trail continued to Martin's creek (probably at or near the Oakley's place).

In 1798 or 99 the State of Pennsylvania required a military organization in Harford (Nine Partners then). The Revolutionary War in America began with the battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. It was ended offically by the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783. As a result of the war, 13 of the 33 British colonies in the Western Hemisphere became an independent government which called itself the United States of America.

The hundred years beginning with the American Revolutionary War has been called the Century of Revolution. It was a period of world-wide revolt against tyrannical governments, and of progress in liberty and constitutional government.

In 1806 the first militia training was held at Parkvale, Pennsylvania, near Montrose. In 1826 there were nine companies united to form the 126th volunteer regiment. In 1837 there was a military revival. Training drills took place three times a year, and the fife and drum corps was an important factor in those early training days.

Revolutionary War
Fife and Drum Corps



(Board of Selectmen Albert Hall
Marblehead, Massachusetts)

The music during military training in Harford, Pennsylvania, doubtless, was the fife of Hosea Tiffany, and the drum of Rufus Kingsley, both Revolutionary heroes. Fifers in later years were Seneca Tanner, Russel Tiffany, and George W. Peek. The snare-drummers were Samuel Thacher Jr., Daniel Thacher, and Russel R. Thacher. The base drummers were Obadiah Lee Carpenter, William E. Tingley, Ryanerson, and Amos Tanner. The snare drum of Samuel Thacher Jr., was made in Germantown, Pennsylvania, about 1819. When Samuel Thacher Jr. went west in 1834, the snare drum became the property of Russel R. Thacher. It later became the property of Wallace Lord Thacher who was also a drummer. Russel R. Thacher was commissioned by the Governor as a drum major and Seneca Tanner was the fife major (six fifers, five snare drummers and four bass drummers). Harford had such a drum corp "in those, so called good old days."

When the early pioneers of Nine Partners village in Pennsylvania left Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1794, they brought with them several varieties of fruit trees, peach, plum, pear, cherry and apple trees. They all produced well in their new land, and the apples in particular grew in abundance.

The first orchard in the village extended from the Tyler house to the cemetery. Many of the apples grown in Nine Partners were sometimes called "natural" fruit or cider apples, and cider was about the only salable product that could be made from these apples.-- The first cider mill was built on Hosea Tiffany's land about 1810. At that time, cider would sell for four or five dollars a barrel.-- Apples were plentiful in 1827. Fourteen hundred bushels

were gathered in Thomas Tiffany's orchard alone.-- In 1830 Elkanah Tingley made a hundred barrels of cider.-- During the period 1900 to 1915, many hundreds of dollars came into the town of Harford through the sale of apples and potatoes to Siegler and Swain of Philadelphia. Through the support of Mr. Siegler, the Harford Fair Ground farm was purchased and a large number of trees were set out. However, when financial problems developed, it was impossible to care for the trees properly, and many were lost.

The first grist mill in the township was built in the southern part of the settlement in 1796.-- John Tyler built the first frame house in Nine Partners in 1797.-- There were just two dwellings in the settlement in 1800, John Tyler's domicile and Hosea Tiffany's log cabin. Amos Sweet's hut was just outside the village limit, just beyond the bend in the road. Samuel Thacher's cabin was up on the hill obscured by thick woods.-- It was also in 1800 when Hosea Tiffany, Robert Follet, and Elias Carpenter put the first saw mill into operation. It was located about 100 rods (1650 feet) south of the graveyard.--

The first school in Harford, also in Susquehanna County, was organized in 1794, only two years after occupancy of land by the first family. It is pretty certain that it was held in Deacon John Tyler's log house, which stood about 20 rods back of Rev. Adam Millers's residence. The pupils were probably: Hosea Tiffany, Jr., age 12; Amos, 9; and Nancy 14; Lucy Follet, 6; Wheaton Capron, 6; Job Tyler, 15; Joab, 10; Achsah, 12; and Jabez, 7; Lorinda Tiffany, 15; Alfred, 13; Thomas, 10; Pelatiah, 8; and Tingley, 6. The teacher was, probably, John Tyler, Jr., nearly 18 years old.-- In 1797, Deacon John Tyler's frame house was erected with four apartments. The southwest room, always called "the school room" could boast of an attendance of 30 pupils, with Amasa Herrick, the teacher.--

The first real schoolhouse was the Columbian, built in 1809 - the "West End" school a little later. The Columbian school was a mile from the east end of the Nine Partners' tract, the West End school a half mile from the west end, and each school very near the center line of the Nine Partners' tract of land. Thus, all the children of the settlement were fairly well accommodated. The Columbian school remained in use until about 1820.-- The Center school was built in 1817, and first stood within the Fair Ground Hill Road; and from its beginning, was a classical school and continued for a half century.-- In 1828, Center school was located on the historic ground of the future Harford University.-- From 1863 to 1874 public-spirited school directors replaced all of the ancient school buildings with bright, white, and modern school houses.-- The old village Center schoolhouse was sold to William Patterson for a carpenter shop, and moved to the north bank by the Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike Company.-- The Harford Grade School was opened on October 21, 1867.--

The Old "Center School"
1817-1867

The "Harford Graded School"
1867-1916

When Nicholson Township, Pennsylvania, was incorporated, the east line was adjoining Wayne County. The north line was in part what is now Harford. The northeast corner of Harford is nine miles west of Wayne County - this nine miles being incorporated into the township of Clifford (now Gibson). The land west of Martin's Creek being incorporated, the inhabitants of Nine Partners' community chose a committee to petition the court for a township lying between Martin's Creek and Clifford, extending six miles from the north to the south.

The petition was presented to the court and the grant was made in November 1807. Committee man Hosea Tiffany proposed the name of Hartford for their township. Committee man, Laban Capron said, "Strike out the 't'". The name Harford was then chosen by all the members of the committee, and the name Harford Township became a reality. Soon after, the inhabitants of Harford Township petitioned the General Assembly to have Harford Township an election district. The petition was granted, and Hosea Tiffany's home became the first election place for Harford Township residents. Thirty-three votes were cast at the first election.

In 1807, when Harford Township was incorporated, there was 788 acres of improved and cleared land, and the number of taxpayers supporting the township was 54. Thirty years later, in 1836, the number of taxpayers had increased to about 200.

It was on Sunday June 15, 1800, that Rev. Jedediah Chapman, a missionary from New Jersey, preached two sermons in the home of John Tyler in Nine Partners, Pennsylvania. Rev. Chapman was laboring under the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. It was on this Sunday that a church body of seven members was formed and organized; Obadiah Carpenter and his wife, Amy; John Tyler and his wife, Mercy; John Thacher; Mercy Carpenter, wife of Obadiah Carpenter, Jr.; and Mary Thacher, sister of John Thacher. Later on, in that same year, Sarah Thacher, wife of John Thacher, joined the group. All seven members of the group presented letters from the Second Congregational Church of Attleborough, Massachusetts.

Articles of faith were drawn up by Rev. Chapman, and the Church was Presbyterian until March 3, 1803. Meetings for public worship were held in the home of John Tyler and also in his barn. Meetings were also held in the home of Amos Sweet, a bark covered cabin. John Tyler's barn was still in existence in 1844. But Amos Sweet's cabin was only dimly visible on a ledge of rocks by the road side.

The first meeting house, 22x30 feet in size, was built on one-quarter acre of land purchased from Hosea Tiffany in 1806. On the north boundary was the graveyard, and on the west boundary was the road.

The Church goers of 1810, were "the Thachers from east hill, Samuel Thacher's family, Obadiah and Elias Carpenter and family, John Carpenter and family, the Tyler's, Kingsbury's, Oakley's, widow Follet, and some Tiffany's".

In 1822, a new meeting house was built but not finished until years later. It was built on a lot of land adjoining the lot purchased in 1806.

About the time (1806) of building the first meeting house, Henry Drinker of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, gave by his deed 50 acres of land in the northern part of the settlement for a ministerial lot. In 1830-1831, this land was sold and the money, along with voluntary subscriptions, was used to build a parsonage house on one-quarter acre of land given by Joab Tyler, Esq. Most of the people who contributed to the building of the parsonage house and barn, later became a corporate body.

Harford Congregational Church
and
Lecture Room

Congregational Parsonage

(Roswell and Fred Miller, of Chicago,
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, born here)

In 1822, when the church membership was not more than 135, the erection of a new Meeting House of larger proportions was begun; the largest undertaking at that time in the history of Harford. The land was given by Hosea Tiffany with the understanding that the church would not be changed from the Congregational order without the unanimous consent of all its members.

The foundation of the building was 60 x 40 feet, located on the highest ground in the lot (20 rods x 12 rods) with the land sloping in all directions. Building the church took several years. Even when it was dedicated (probably in 1827), it still was not really complete. There were no pews, just boards for seats. The church, however, was full, when Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, preached the dedication sermon.

The church bell was cast in Medway, Massachusetts, and weighed 830 pounds. It was placed in the bellfrey in 1836. Isaac Lyon rang the bell for the first time, and the quiet for Harford Township for 50 years was broken. The bell cost $250, and the cost of the church was $2,700.

The first Congregational Society of Harford was incorporated in December 1832.

In 1835, the church was repaired and extensively changed and modernized, which cost $1,500. The house was rededicated January 29, 1852. The sermon was preached by Rev. Moses Thacher from the text concerning the mustard seed, Matt. 13:31,32.

In 90 years (1800-1890), there were only 5 ministers with pastorates varying from 1 year to 53, that of Rev. Adam Miller: Ebenezer Kingsbury (1810), Adam Miller (1828-1881), John Merriam, Reuben N. Ives, Nester Light. The Deacons numbered 15: John Tyler, Obadiah Carpenter, Caleb Richardson, Jr., Moses Thacher, Joab Tyler, Lee Richardson, Preston Richardson, Payson Kingsbury, Onley Thacher, Jared Tyler, Tyler Brewster, Dennison R. Oakley, Edwin Tiffany, Wallace L. Thacher, and Edward J. Tyler. In all of these years (1800-1890), there were only 8 church clerks: John Thacher, Samuel Thacher, Ebenezer Kingsbury, Joab Tyler, R.K. Gamble, Jared Tyler, and Wallace L. Thacher. Mr. Tyler filled the office of church clerk for 30 years.

The Harford post office seems to date from 1825, when Saxa Seymour was appointed postmaster. Seymour continued as postmaster until 1850.-- The Newburg Turnpike entered the township about 1810, and the Milford and Owego Turnpike crossed the southwestern corner about 1820; and by 1825, it became the mail route east and west across the southwest corner of Harford.-- The Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike came through Harford about 1822, and crossed at Cameron's Corner in Lenox. Harford was served weekly by a mail route from Cameron's to New Milford. OLNEY THACHER was the first remembered mail carrier on this route, and he traveled on foot with the mail on his back. Olney Thacher continued in this work until the opening of the railroad station at Montrose Depot in about 1852. Montrose Depot then became the point of operations for most of Harford's activities. A stage traveled this route daily for a time, then twice a day.

About 1875, the route was changed to New Milford and continued there until the opening of the station at Kingsley. For more than 50 years, the mail traveled from Kingsley to Harford and then on to Gibson, twice a day. About 1900, the rural free delivery routes gave an added convenience to many farmers; but it cut the service of the inland post offices like Harford and Gibson.--

With the coming of the automobile, after the turn of the century (1900), the need of better roads was in great demand; and progress was slow. The first State road in Harford township was the Lackawanna Trail built on the abandoned railroad bed. It was completed in 1922.-- The Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike was completed in 1821, and caused many changes in Harford Township and the consequent settlement of the location of Harford's village.-- By 1820, the total inhabitants of Harford was 641; and by 1830, the village had grown to 999 residents.-- The Harford Mill Company purchased land from John Tyler in 1820, and built a dam where the waters of Tyler and Tingley Lakes unite.-- In 1830, a carding and fulling mill was built on the creek just below the Jones Hill Bridge.

By the end of the first half-century of Harford's existence, 1790-1840, Harford had developed many notable citizens who will not be forgotten in the dust of time, but remain in the hearts of its people forever. Among those on the Honor Roll of Harford's history are:

Rev. William S. Tyler, "Undoubtedly the ablest scholar that Susquehanna County has ever produced".

Rev. Wellington H. Tyler, "The model teacher".

Professor Edward G. Tyler, "He loved Harford, Pennsylvania".

Professor J. Wadsworth Tyler, "God is on our side".

Rev. Lyman Richardson, "He always had a book in his hand".

Preston Richardson A.M., "As a man, one of nature's noble men, and every inch a gentleman".

Dr. Braton Richardson, M.D., "He spent a third of a century in extensive and successful practice".

Dr. W.L. Richardson, "A conscientious physician, and a prominent member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society".

Dr. Edward S. Richardson, "A young man of great promise, cut down at the early age of 22".

Rev. Willard Richardson, "A teacher, pastor, and chaplain in the Civil War".

Rev. Moses Thacher, "A Presbyterian minister in Attleborough, Massachusetts, New York State, Illinois".

Rev. Tyler Thacher, "Pastor, author, and known as Father Thacher".

Rev. Washington Thacher, "A man of singular modesty, a gentleman, and a scholar".

Hon. Farris B. Streeter, "Lawyer, Senator, Judge, an accomplished man of tender sensibilities, and a kind heart".

Hon. J. Everett Streeter, "Lawyer, Judge of the U.S. Court in Nebraska, appointed by President Lincoln in 1861".

Rev. Rosman Ingalls, "A missionary to the Onondaga Indians, Methodist Church evangelist, a remarkable man with a most tenacious memory".

Attorneys At Law, "Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr.; William C. Tiffany; N.S. Fuller".

Mr. Kingsbury, "Read law with William Jessup, editor Wayne County Herald and Bethany Inquirer, Attorney-General of Wayne County, 1835, State Senate 1837, Speaker".

Caleb Judson Richardson, "Attorney, a Nine Partner in the third generation, his grandfather was Caleb Richardson, Jr., author of the Nine Partners history and legacy to his grandson, a document of 28 pages written in 1837". (This early history was cheerfully forwarded to Wallace Lord Thacher, who used it for the foundation of Harford's Centennial History, 1790-1890.)

Medical Profession, "1844, Thomas Sweet, Carbondale, Pennsylvania; Daniel Seaver, Bath, New York; Lorin Very, Centerville, Louisiana; Asahel Tiffany, Milwaukee, Wisconsin".

Hon. Charles Tingley, " Arbitrator, lawyer, County Commissioner, Judge 1848".

Mrs. Clara C. Clarke, "1832 preceptress Cazenovio High School; 1834 Department Head (Women) Manlius Academy, New York, Botany, Astronomy, and French".

Maj. H. Wadsworth Clarke, "Son of Clara C. Clarke, Civil Engineer, supporter of the town library".

Hannah and Philena Thacher, "Sisters of Rev. Moses and Tyler Thacher; daughters of Obadiah Thacher; Harford teachers, missionaries among the Choctaw Indians; Hannah married Dr. William Pride and left Harford for the field, Indian territory, 1821; Philena married Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin and left for the field, Indian territory, 1823; Dr. William Pride and Hannah died in Middletown, Connecticut; Philena labored over 40 years among the Indians. She died on the ground she occupied".

Mrs. Louisa Thayer Richardson, "With her husband, Preston Richardson, assisted in the early years of Franklin Academy. She was a preceptress, beloved by all who knew her".

Miss N. Maria Richardson, "Sister of Rev. Willard Richardson, teacher of French, Botany, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, at Harford, University".

Frances Amelia Clarke.

Rev. Washington Thacher.

Simeon B. Chase.

Alureda Sweet Vadakin.

Harford's second Roll of Honor is dedicated to the dignity of labor, and all those honest, patient, and brave people, the worthy sons and daughters of toil in Harford's first 50 years of existence, 1790-1840. They all sleep in the bosom of mother earth, from whence they drew their own livelihood, and that of others too. To those many pioneers belong the hardships of the first Nine Partners settlement and to them belongs the first place of honor in the first place of honor in the chronicles of history.

Osborn-Thacher Stores and Blacksmith Shop

(E.M. Osborn store, left, built by Saxa Seymour. Harness makers here were Abner, Stanton, then Thomas Carr, then Osborn's shoe shop and store center, built by Amasa Chase. Here he, and Thacher and others had a shoe shop; then Chandler Edward a Jewerly shop with Thacher's shoe shop in the basement; then Thacher's grocery store. At the right, Smyth's blacksmith shop)

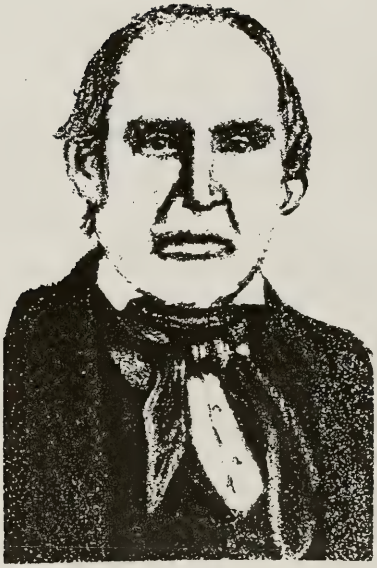
O.F. Maynard Store
(Built on the site of Eaton's Seale Works, by Edwin T. Tiffany, 1865)

House Built By Elkanah Tingley
1808
(Remodeled by Freeman Tingley)

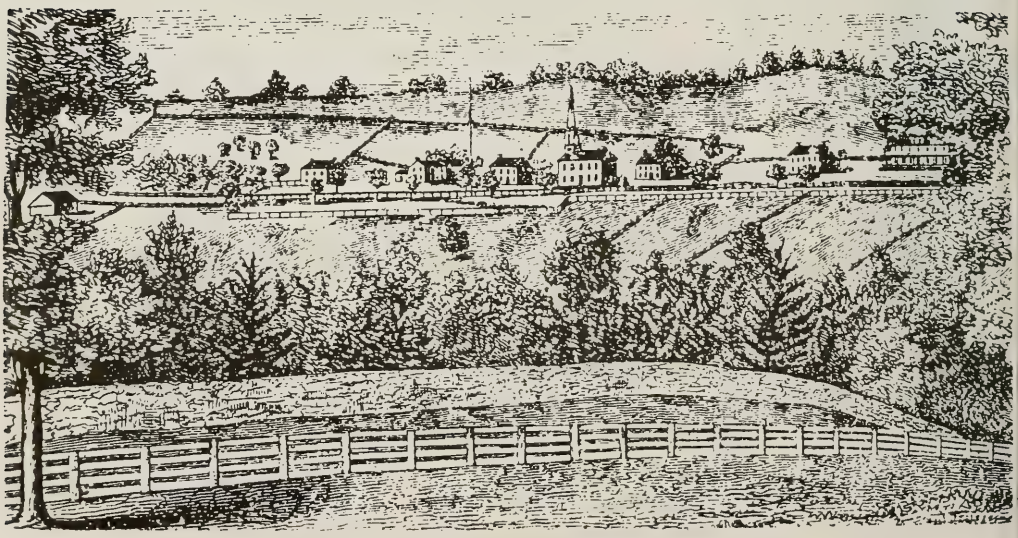
Annual Meeting Place Of Elkanah Tingley
Descendants, Where He Settled

On December 13, 1939, it was George A. Stearns who said, "The Real Harford is not its hills and valleys, and fertile fields, but the men and women who mold the characters and the destiny of the oncoming generations"; and on this day, we give special recognition to Rev. Lyman Richardson (1790-1867), Principal of Franklin Academy, 1840-1865. While private classical schools were conducted from time to time by Lyman, his brother, Preston, and others, it was in 1829 that his brother, Preston, being obliged to give up his studies for the ministry, came home and began in an upper room of his father's house what, in a short time, became Franklin Academy. This name was given to the school because his father, being much interested in the possibilities of such a school, erected the first separate building for school purposes and called it Franklin Hall. As necessity demanded, the father erected more buildings; and by 1836, it grew to such proportions that a charter was given to the school by the state, and an appropriation of $2,000 was allowed in behalf of the education of "five poor children gratis, for not more than two years each".

Preston Richardson died in 1836, and each year saw a different principal until his brother, Lyman, came in 1840. Coming to the well established Academy at the age of 50, it is here that he gave the student body that combination of qualities so rarely found in a single individual. Though not a Professor of Psychology, he had a natural understanding of youth psychology; and the young man or woman who could not clearly measure his or her own abilities and possibilities found in "Uncle Lyman" a clear analyst and most helpful advisor.

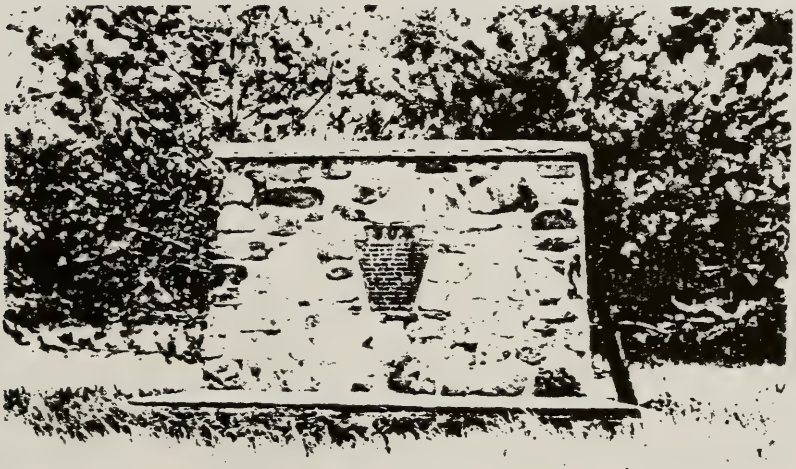


Rev. Lyman Richardson 1790-1867
Principal of Franklin Academy
1840-1865



Franklin Academy and The Six Halls Franklin, left, Columbia, Bradford, Susquehanna, Newark, Luzerne. The Principals Residence, right.

With the steady growth of the free schools, Franklin Academy, like many others, found its mission in the educational field narrowing to such an extent that, during the Civil War, it became evident that its usefulness could not continue; and in 1865, it was sold for the meritorious purpose of educating the orphan children of Pennsylvania soldiers - the only state to assume such an obligation.



Marker Erected On The Site Of The Soldiers Orphan School By Former Students

The story is told that on Thanksgiving Day in 1863 a little boy and girl, orphaned by the War Between the States, came to the door of Governor Curtin's mansion in Harrisburg begging for food. From that moment the Governer saw it as the responsibility of the State to care for the children who were homeless or orphaned because of the war. He started the machinery moving that was to result in 44 Soldiers Orphans Schools in Pennsylvania, the only one of the 34 states then in the Union to do this for her bereft children.

The Harford Soldiers Orphans School was placed on a campus that had been in use for something like 50 years as Franklin Academy, later called Harford University. This school had produced some fine men and women in many walks of life, but in May of 1865 its last students were graduated and the day of Harford's University was over.

Here then was a ready-made campus, and on November 7, 1865, the Harford Soldiers Orphans School began its first term. The State never owned the property but leased it, and supervised the school through a ten-member commission.

When the Harford School was opened it had 18 children enrolled, but this number soon increased to 100. As time went on a yearly average of 200 orphans lived and studied here. There were at one time eight or more buildings as part of the Academy and then of the Orphans School. One still stands: what was once Susquehanna Hall, built in 1842. It held the chapel, which was also used as a recitation room, above which were meeting rooms and dormitory space.

Children from the ages of four to sixteen were eligible to attend the school if the father had been killed in the war or was physically unable to support his family. Each child had chores to do. Much of the food was raised on the farm and the youngsters helped the supervisors who were in charge of these operations. Blackman's history says that in 1870 "there are 300 acres in the farm, and 50 cows are in the dairy. The farm is expected to produce 5000 bushels of potatoes, 1000 bushels of oats, and other crops in proportion. The children look cheerful and healthy. They are dressed in uniform--the boys in dark blue jackets, light blue pants, and military caps, the girls in checked gingham."

Stocker states that in 1877 there were 18 employees, including superintendents, teachers, seamstresses, farmers, etc. There were 221 pupils that year. The better students were encouraged to become teachers and many were successful in that profession.

Besides academic training, the children received vocal and religious training, practical experience in cooking, cleaning and sewing for the girls, and military drill for the boys. On many Sundays the whole student body marched the mile and a half to the village for church services, part of them to the Methodist Chuch and part to the Congregational. At other times a minister from Harford held services in the chapel and was available for spiritual guidance at any time.

Saturday was "bath day." All the girls were required to bathe during the morning--one pail of water allotted to each. The boys had their baths in the afternoon. Each pupil had a complete change into clean garments. The laundry was done beside a dam in the nearby creek.

Naturally the enrollment dwindled with time, and there was a gradual consolidation of the many Orphans Schools in the state until only three were left, including the one in Harford, which had always had a very high rating. Finally, even this one was closed in 1901, and the 60 pupils were sent to Scotland, Pennsylvania. Thus ended an interesting chapter in the annals of the little village of Harford.

(Harford Historical Society has just purchased the only remaining building of the Soldiers Orphan School. Price $500, and there are plans that eventually it can be used for storage of items belonging to the Society.)

On September 5, 1890, eight men - Wallace Lord Thacher, E.T. Tiffany, W. Jeffers, Alonzo Tiffany, E.M. Tingley, H.M. Seeley, G.W. Tiffany, J.T. Tiffany - were on the edge of the woods below Beaver Meadow (the southwest edge of the Nine Partners' tract of land) preparing to retrace the Nine Partners' tract of land that was purchased 100 years ago (1790).

The first original survey of Harford, Pennsylvania, was made by the State in about 1784, and shows the direction of the surveys northeast and southwest. The cross lines are northwest and southeast. Why these earliest surveyors chose this direction is a mystery. Says Mr. Stocker (in Pecks History of Harford), "The Nine Partners' lands were surveyed with lines running northeast and southwest".

The lands of Joseph T. Tiffany and Edrick M. Tingley are separated by a rail fence running in the direction N 49½ degrees E., and long known as the identical line of the southeast side of the Nine Partners' Tract. This line places Beaver Meadow and the Nine Partners' Spring some distance to the west, into the woods and ending at a corner, their first concern to find.

According to Caleb Richardson, Jr. (1837), the "Nine Partners agreed to begin at a Beech tree for a corner (a corner of the meadow) then northwest one mile, therefrom that line one mile wide four miles northeast". The Beech tree disappeared years ago. Settling on a point that seemed to agree with the recollection of the older men in the party. A spot was cleared of its dead logs; and the underbrush and the ground thoroughly searched for stones that would lie around the stake. Nothing was found.

Crossing over to the woodlands on the southeast, E.T. Tiffany at the compass, the bearings of the lines on the lands adjacent were determined; and 20 minutes later, the corner was discovered.

It was a hemlock limb, placed there many years ago, and surrounded by stones, sunken in the earth. E.M. Tingley, afterwards, determined the distance: from the spring, directly southeast to the rail fence is 8 7/8 rods; from this point in the fence, to the corner found, 26½ rods.

The old stake was replaced by a large, long hemlock knot, sharpened and placed in position by H.M. Seely. That line, bounding the Nine Partners' Tract on the southwest, was now to be accurately located and measured. W. Jeffers, Alonzo Tiffany, E.M. Tingley, and H.M. Seely opened the way through the brush and trees, under the direction of Surveyor Tiffany. George W. Tiffany and Wallace L. Thacher as chainmen followed. Twice on the first half mile, they entered the clearing, only to re-enter the woods again. Decidedly swampy at first, they soon entered heavy woods; and about 60 rods from the corner found a hemlock about 28 inches in diameter with a 'blaze' about 8 feet up on the tree. E.T. Tiffany was inclined to believe this was a veritable Nine Partners' blaze. Whether made by them, or afterwards, it confirmed the found corner, and their direction.

Emerging from the woods, they crossed the road about 50 paces below the Widow Cole's house (1890). Continuing on, they struck the half mile corner. As to this half mile corner, when the Nine Partners returned in the fall of 1790, they established a centerline through

this rectangle of 4 square miles, beginning in the middle of the northeast end, and ending, as they supposed, in the middle of the southwest end; thus, establishing this half mile corner. But they were not accurate; and so struck this line, but not in its center, as the party (E.T. Tiffany at the Jacob staff compass, Wallace L. Thacher and the others in the party) found out.

The party began their afternoon re-surveying at this half mile corner, crossing cleared land for the remainder of the day. They climbed the hill at Eldad Loomis' old farm. Passing through the Loomis orchard, they struck the road between W. Jeffers and the old Union Hall, crossing near a maple tree (1890). Thence, on the lands of Jeffers to a point on the hill a few rods southeast of his sugar camp. Here, they were brought face-to-face with a grand old section of the four mile line on the northwest side of the Nine Partners' Tract, stretching away down the hill, and across the valley, then up the hill, and out of sight. There could be no mistake. Setting his compass in the corner, Mr. Tiffany called for a distance tally. It was 164 rods, an over-plus of 4 rods. This section of the four mile line was in plain view for one-half mile or more, having fences or a wall on nearly its entire length; and it bore evidence of being very old. But no sign of a corner was to be found. Ten rods northeast in a long rail fence was a corner, near a thorn bush, that had been a landmark for a long number of years. On one side, lay the old lands of David Aldrich; on another that of Orlen Capron. This corner was in the four mile line. Had they made a mistake in their survey, and were ten rods out of the way? Mr. Tiffany said 'no' they hadn't made a mistake in their line.

But the group still wondered about it. Mr. Jeffers, however, set up a corner in the open field where the compass had stopped, remarking that it was a revelation to him that his farm contained an old Nine Partners' corner.

On their way home that day after completing their day's work, Mr. Tiffany pointed out to Wallace Thacher the many remnants of the old Nine Partners' Tract sidelines, and the centerline. A few days later, Mr. Tiffany showed Wallace Thacher a wonderful old map of Jason Torrey, whereon the line between David Aldrich and Orlen Capron showed just the divergence of ten rods that the group had questioned earlier.

On November 2nd, 1890, E.T. Tiffany and Wallace Thacher set out to find the northeast corner of the Nine Partners' Tract of land. It was noted that D.M. Farrer in his travels over that section of land, to Gibson, had selected a corner halfway between George Potter's and the road; and believed the heavy wall meeting the road, to be the identical line.

E.T. Tiffany and Wallace Thacher beginning on the summit of Alick Leslie's hill, adjoining the lands once owned by Shepherd Carpenter; and looking southwest, they could see the road leading from the village to L.R. Peck's. On the hillside west of this road, a wall emerges from the woods separating the lands occupied by Paris Tiffany, from the former lands of Freeman Peck. A wall or fence continues the separation of lands of G.W. Peck, and Mrs. Alpha Carpenter, the line vanishing from their sight in the woods near Nine Partners' Creek. Tiffany setting up the Jacob Staff compass on this line, found it was correct, being North 49½ degrees East.

Continuing this line over the lands of Shepherd Carpenter, they crossed a fence and entered the lands of D. Van Buskirk. Emerging from the woods, just above Clarence Brainerd's house (1890), the long sections of fence and wall separating the former lands of Aaron and James Greenwood and Joseph Lewis, at once struck their sight. Mr. Tiffany, after adjusting his compass, said to Mr. Thacher, "It's the same line we have been running". Some of the wall on this section is very old. It terminates in a right angled corner about 30 rods above Potter's house and 30 rods below the summit of the hill leading to Gibson. "Uncle Dan" was right (1890).

Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Thacher now turned to the northwest, beginning their search for the mile line bounding the tract on the northeast. The heavy wall leading up the hill from the above corner was found to be North 40½ degrees West. So far, all right. The wall strikes the road about 40 paces west of the summit. Here, Mr. Tiffany set up the compass.

The remains of an old fence, on A.W. Greenwood's (John Hill's) land, running northwest, nearly to a grove, was found to be on the same line. Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Thacher were pretty sure they were on the right track, but the grove shut out further view.

Driving back to the corners, on the top of Jones' Hill, they took the road leading to Read's School Number 11. Stopping in the road south of Leslie Hawley's, near the ledge of rocks in the pasture, Mr. Tiffany took a compass course of the centerline. The long section on the hill west of the village, in plain sight but far away, was the key. Extending the line one-half mile, they struck a wall, between the lands of Virgil Follet and William Gillespie.

Looking over to Greenwood's summit, they were satisfied that they were very near the northeast boundary line. "What if this wall should be the line?" In a moment, they said, "It is, it's North 40½ degrees West". This additional discovery makes nearly the whole line of the northeast side known; and finding the remaining corner, the northwest corner on the lands of Elkanah Follet deceased, would be an easy matter.

The boundaries of the original Nine Partners' Tract are now known. The southeast side begins at a stake below Beaver Meadow. A rail fence and wall are on the line for almost one-half mile (150 rods). It appears, again, in the section referred to, above L.R. Pecks, separating Nine Partners' land from the Poyntell Tract (lands of Hosea Tiffany, Jr. from Freeman Peck). It appears, again, near East Hill School Number 6, in an old wall and fence continuing to a corner above Potter's. Turning to the left and up the hill, it is seen on the far away peak of the hill northwest of V. Follets, at the end of his orchard.

The line on the northwest side begins near Jeffer's sugar camp. Crossing the road (Kingsley) just above Geo. Whitney's, it separates the lands of De Forest Decker from Geo. W. Tiffany. Its termination is beyond their vision (standing in the Kingsley Road); the whole stretch being probably a mile, and having a fence or a wall nearly the whole distance. Farther on, the line forms part of the boundary of Harry Estabrook's farm; being named in a Deed of his, dated 1806, and recorded in Luzerne County Courthouse (before Susquehanna County existed). Passing through Tyler Lake, the line is a boundary of the lands of Russell Darrow. The line is, again,

seen on the hill near the residence of William J. Carpenter (1890), a piece of wall is on the line; and it strikes the farther corner of the Fair Ground. The remainder of the line is unknown.

The centerline, of the Nine Partners' Tract of land, begins near the Widow Cole's (1890), crossing the road 100 paces above her house. A continuous fence, just one-half mile again, lacking 10 rods, is near D.P. Tiffany's, where it suddenly stops.

The line passes through Warner W. Wilmarth's old barn, and strikes the old wall in the lot above the water trough, near Elias Carpenter's. A fence, at right angles to the wall, crosses the road and marks off the original farm of one of the Nine Partners, Ezekiel Titus. The line emerges from the pulk (swamp) separating the lands of John Tyler (1810) from Eliab Farrer. The line running over the hill in its highest point, plunges down into the village, striking Lee Tiffany's barn and running through a corner of the cemetery. The line reappears in a short piece of fence separating the lands of S.B. Guile and Joseph B. Streeter above the tannery dam (north), striking just below the barn of Miss Nancy Streeter, the original corner (Nine Partners' survey) of the lands of John Tyler, Hosea Tiffany, Samuel Thacher, and Robert Follet. The south fence on the road from Bird Sherwood's to D. E. Whitney's is exactly on the line. The line passes through the upper end of Blanding Lake and ends in a wall about 40 rods southeast of V. Follet's, 20 paces northwest from a maple tree in the wall (1890).

Truly, 100 years of settlement (1790-1890), and land transfers, have not blotted out the tracks of those Nine Partners' pioneers.

Location of Nine Partners Land Resurveyed in 1890 by: E.T. Tiffany, E.M. Tingley, Wallace L. Thacher, W. Jeffers, Alonzo Tiffany, J.T. Tiffany, H.M. Seely, Geo. W. Tiffany
Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1870
Tingley Lake
Leslie
Tyler Lake
E.B. Thacher
R.R. Thacher
W.L. Thacher
Blanding Pond
Follets
Potter's House
A. Thacher
S.W. Thacher
W. Jeffers
E. Loomis
J.T. Tiffany
Nine Partners Spring
State Road
Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike
Nine Partners Creek
Creek
HARFORD
CENTRE GRAVEL
TIFFANY DIST. No 1
EAST HILL No 6
EAST HARFORD DIST. No 7
DIST. No 3
DIST. No 4
DIST. No 5
DIST. No 11
BOSTON

Following the September 1890 resurveying, by Wallace L. Thacher, E.T. Tiffany (using a one leg Jacob Staff compass), E.M. Tingley, H.M. Seely, W. Jeffers, Alonzo Tiffany, Geo. W. Tiffany, J.T. Tiffany, retracing, and identifying, the outside lines and corners of the 1790 Nine Partners' Tract of land, and the centerline of the tract, dividing 18 lots, and a common domain on the southwest end, Wallace L. Thacher with the assistance of Virgil and Elbert Follet, Harry and Winnie Van Buskirk, Bird Sherwood, H.J. Tiffany, and Walter W. Wilmarth, began the laborious job of identifying the cross-lines of those 18 lots in the Nine Partners' Tract of land.

The first cross-line (north 40½ degrees West) crosses the centerline in the old road, 22 rods below its junction with the road (1890) leading to the old Joseph Blanding homestead. No traces of the line appears either way until they reach the division line between F.A. Barnard and W.L. Thacher; and farther on, between Joel Harding and D. Van Buskirk (this fragment line does not appear on Torrey's map, 1804). Lot Numbers 1 and 16 were formed by this cross-line. Number 1 embraces (1890) lands of V.G. Follet, W.T. Gillespie, L.L. Leroy, D.E. Whitney. Number 16 contains lands of Gillespie, Leroy, Blanding Lake, Barnard, John Hill, Harding.

The second cross-line crosses the centerline just above the Columbian schoolhouse, forming Lots 2 and 15. No traces of this line are known to exist (strangely, the southeast half of it is an important line of Torrey's map). Number 2 lot embraces lands of Whitney, Leroy, A. Van Buskirk's estate, Joel Harding, D. Van Buskirk, Wallace L. Thacher.

The third cross-line crosses the centerline in front, nearly, of D.E. Whitney's homestead. A very old wall on this line has an orchard on one side and five aged cherry trees on the other (1890). Lot Numbers 3 and 14 are thus formed. Number 3 embraces lands of Whitney and two Van Buskirks Number 14, Whitney Van Buskirk; Bird Sherwood and Alick Leslie.

The fourth cross-line crossed the centerline at the famous corner near Miss Streeter's barn. Fragments of this line exist on both sides; the northwest one separating lands of Dr. Streeter's estate from S.B. Guile's estate and Nathan Guild; the southeast one lands of R.R. Thacher, from S.B. Guile (formerly Hosea Tiffany). Lands in Lot Number 4 are now (1890) owned by C.S. Johnston, Mrs. Hotchkiss, D.L. Hine, Dr. Streeter, Whitney, and village lots. The Fair Ground is in the north corner of this lot. Lands in Lot Number 13, Streeter, Sherwood, R.R. Thacher, and D.B. Thacher, Leslie Guile.

The fifth cross-line crosses the centerline near the top of the hill, southwest of the village. A wall leaves this point, southeast, separating lands of John W. Gow from L.O. Tiffany. Lot Number 5 embraces lands of Hine, J.A. Savige, R. Hill's estate, L.W. Moore, A. Miller's estate, H.M. Jones' estate, Lee Tiffany, and the greater portion of the Village of Harford. The Grade School is not far from the center of this lot (1890). Lot Number 12 has lands of Gow, F.E. Carpenter, W.B. Guile, S.B. Guile, heirs of Hosea Tiffany, C.H. Miller, Ira Parrish's estate, cemetery, Congregational and Methodist Churches (1890).

The sixth cross-line crosses the centerline a few rods northeast of the Pulk (swamp). A wall leaves this point, southeast, separating

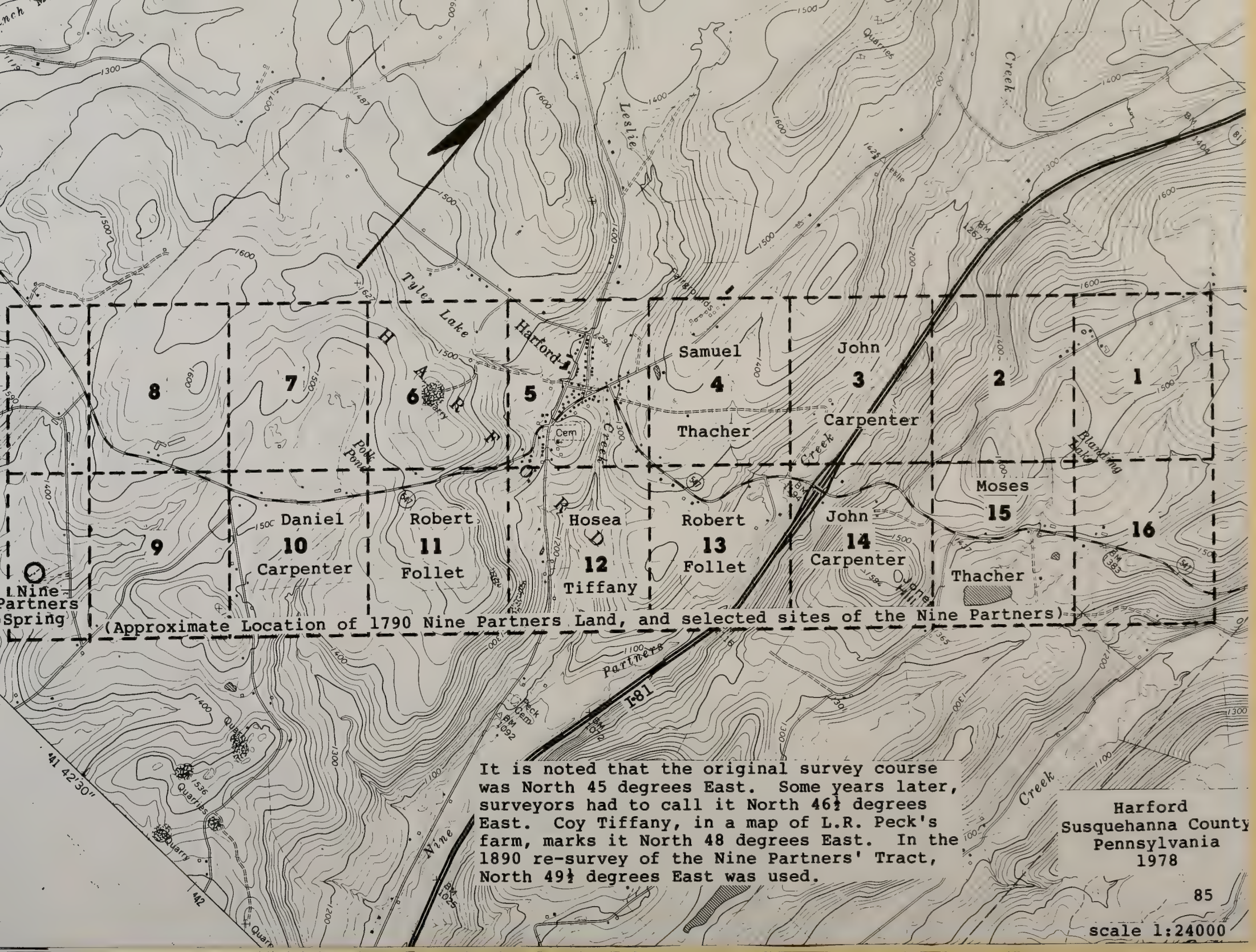
the lands of L.T. Farrar from H.A. Barnard. Lot Numbers 6 and 11 are formed by this sixth cross-line. Lot Number 6 has lands of H.M. Jones' estate, H.A. Barnard and Lee Tiffany. The greater portion of Tyler Lake is in the north corner of this lot. Lot Number 11 contains lands of Farrar, L.O. Tiffany, Barnard, C.S. Johnston, C.H. Miller.

The seventh cross-line crosses the centerline in the rear of the residence of the Misses Titus. The fence on this line extends northwest from the crossing point. The lands in Lot Number 7 are the property of Harry Estabrook and S.J. Adams. The latter possesses most of the Pulk (swamp). Lot Number 10 has Horace Sweet, Ezekiel Titus' estate, Estabrook, and Barnard.

The eighth cross-line crosses the centerline a few rods southeast of School Number 1. A wall leaves this point, southeast. Within Lot Number 8 are lands of Walter W. Wilmarth, E.N. Carpenter, and M.D. Decker. Within Lot Number 9, Titus' estate, and Elias N. Carpenter.

The common property domain finishes the Nine Partners' Tract of land. Of the two lots, the northwest one is the property of W. Jeffers, Lucretia Tiffany, and E.N. Loomis' estate; the southeast one, of D.P. Tiffany and J. Tiffany. On the latter's land is the Beaver Meadow and the Nine Partners' Spring. The center of the whole tract is between Lee Tiffany's watering trough and the telegraph pole (1890).

It was in 1890 that Wallace L. Thacher said, "few, if any of these lines will be in existence 100 years from now,"; and these noted land descriptions, resurveys, and retracings of the boundaries of the "Nine Partners' Tract" has saved them for posterity.



It is noted that the original survey course was North 45 degrees East. Some years later, surveyors had to call it North 46½ degrees East. Coy Tiffany, in a map of L.R. Peck's farm, marks it North 48 degrees East. In the 1890 re-survey of the Nine Partners' Tract, North 49½ degrees East was used.

Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1978

85

scale 1:24000

Wallace L. Thacher was indebted to E.T. Tiffany for a draft of the resurvey of the Nine Partners' Lands. In a few years now (1987), it will be 1990, 100 years since Wallace L. Thacher, E.T. Tiffany, E.M. Tingley, H.M. Seely, W. Jeffers, Alonzo Tiffany, George W. Tiffany, J.T. Tiffany, Virgil Follet, Elbert Follet, Harry Van Buskirk, Winnie Van Buskirk, Bird Sherwood, H.J. Tiffany, Walter W. Wilmarth, took the time to resurvey, and retrace the Nine Partners' Land in Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, for posterity and remembrance of the Nine Partners - land that was bought, developed, and settled almost 200 years ago in 1790.

For 17 years, the early settlement had the name "Nine Partners" and retained that name until Harford was incorporated in 1807. When 1990 arrives, many descendants and friends of these early pioneers will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the "Nine Partners" and "Harford", Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

Throughout the years from the early settlement of Nine Partners' village in 1790 to the Harford Centennial 100 years later in 1890, Thacher Families have been a part of the Congregational Church, and Harford Community affairs:

1800-1810 · The Thacher's of East Hill; Samuel Thacher (1768-1833), one of the Nine Partners, and his wife, Betsey Carpenter Thacher (1772-1835), and family.

1810-1828 · Samuel Thacher (1768-1833), Obadiah Thacher (1757-1838), Olney Thacher (1799-1882), John Thacher (1759-1841).

1828-1840 · Peter Thacher (1779-1863), Olney Thacher (1799-1882), Nathan Thacher (1783-1859), Seth Williston Thacher (1805-1897).

1840-1860 · Azor Thacher (1816-1899), Olney Thacher (1799-1882), Russell Thacher (1816-1904), Seth Williston Thacher (1805-1897).

1860-1890 · Seth Williston Thacher (1805-1897), Wallace Lord Thacher (1841-1916).

The year, 1990, is but a few years away. May it be green and fruitful, and have within itself the promise of another century. In remembrance, and with thoughts of all those of 200 years ago, and all those of 100 years ago, and all those of 1990, we pray--

"Our Father! to whose sleepless eyes,
the past and future stand
An open page; like babes we cling
to thy protecting hand
Change, sorrow, death, are naught to us,
If we may safely bow,
Beneath the shadow of thy throne,
A hundred years from now."

For information concerning these Harford, Pennsylvania, Thachers and their families, ancestors and descendants, see Volume Two of "Thomas[3] Thacher 1620-1678" by Elwood James[11] Thacher, Library of Congress, Catalog Number 79-63849.

Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1890

One hundred years since forests thickly waved,
O'er ev'ry rod of Harford's cherished ground;
One hundred years since trials sore were braved
By man of courage true, and thought profound.

Bravely they struggled in the dreary wild,
Nobly they worked with strong untiring will,
A home! a resting place for wife and child—
This was the problem, this, the want to fill.

Of their success, our village tells the tale;
Our farm-lands, neatly stretching far and wide,
Our roadways, winding well o'er hill and dale
Past flower decked fields and babbling brooks beside.

Her schools and churches, Harford views with joy,
She sees the day that they were only dreams.
Just pride is hers without the least alloy;
For, in her midst, the light of progress beams.

Into the world, her children she has sent
To meet defeat, or glory to attain,
Who, with the Christian courage she has lent,
Have held her name without a blot or stain.

They call her blessed, in their distant homes,
As memory bears them back to other days;
No learned books, no brightly gilded tomes
Impart the lessons she doth teach always.

For perseverance is a lesson bright,
That gains new courage in the deepest gloom;
A lesson Harford breathes from morn till night,
Long taught by them who sleep now in the tomb.

More fair are Harford's skies, more bright her scenes.
Than ever distant lands to eye display;
Fond children see them oft' in sweetest dreams,
But wake to find home still so far away.

How glad hearts leap! how glorious is the view
Of old familiar spots and landmarks dear,
To those who to their olden home are ever true,
And come today to honor and burn incense here.

Most welcome are ye, on this festal day,
Back to the place you lovest all so well,
The trees, the flowers, the song-birds bid you stay;
The welcome soundeth far o'er hill and dell.

Then hail to Harford as she thus doth greet
The dear ones bowing at her lowly shrine.
Our native home; was e'er a sound so sweet?
Was e'er a spot more blessed by love divine?

Dear Harford, lovliest village of the hills.
God's blessing on thee and thy quiet life.
Long may you flourish free from saddening ills,
Exempt from troubling and the world's harsh strife.

Kate Quinlan, 1890

Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1890

A village in the old Bay State, the pleasant fields among,
Thick were the clustered flowers there, and low the ivies hung;
And the tall elms to the blue sky their graceful branches flung.
Bright were the homes that nestled there beneath those elm-trees' shade,
Brave were the youths who on the green their games athletic played,
And fair were the maidens in whose ears their words of love were said;
Yet restless feet oft' walked those streets, and restless spirits burned,
And to the "Wide, Wide World" beyond with yearning turned.

A wilderness in the "Far West," a solitude unstirred
Save by the howl of savage beast or by the song of bird,
Vales whose primeval wilderness no human voice e'er broke,
And hills that never echoed the sound of wood-man's stroke,
This was the land for which these men forsook their homes so dear,
This was the land they sought and found and now, behold it here.
Perhaps it is an ancient whim, it spreads the world around,
There's magic in the number seven how oft' it has been found,
Seven wonders, and seven wise men too, who lived the world to bless.

Seven sleepers soundly slumbering two hundred years (or less),
We have a magic number too, I need not tell it you.
Our magic number's greater still, 'tis seven increased by two!
Brave nine! they way was long and rough, and wild and drear the goal,
The perils and the hardships such as well might shake the soul;
But they with hearts undaunted, still pressed on with eager eyes
That pierced the Present's gloomy clouds and saw the Future rise!

Give honor to the hardy men, heroes of axe and plough,
Whose ready hands made homes arise where yielding forests bow.
Who comb the hair of Nature and smooth her wrinkled brow!
Who make her for the good of man her giant forces yield,
And cause the barren wilderness to be a fruitful field!
They may not be the heroes of whom our poets dream
But their lives are one grand epic, and "Home Sweet Home" its theme.
Three cheers, aye, three times three, let the air ring with cheers
For the brave nine of '90, our gallant pioneers.

Yet not for them and theirs alone with selfish aim they wrought,
The faith that nerved the Pilgrim's arms to this wild land they brought.
The God who brought the Mayflower o'er was theirs, and oh how sweet!
To make straight in the wilderness a highway for His feet!
The rough uncouth log cabin walls echoed with hymn and prayer,
And true devotion led the way and God himself was there!
And soon a temple 'rose to Him not reared for selfish pride,
With cushioned seats, and frescoed walls, and chancels deep and wide;
The spirit they exalted but the flesh they crucified!

Forgive the tear that comes unwished, my eyes, I backward cast,
And brush the blinding dust away from the half century past,
And sad, yet sweet and tender are the memories which throng
Thick as the leaves of Summer that winding way along.
Here was my childhood's Mecca and here my heart aflame.
On many a weary pilgrimage o'er the rough hills I came.
'Twas here my aged grandsire dwelt, his chosen work laid down,
And waiting, "only waiting," for the robe and harp and crown.
For his best sermon was his life, and written not with pen,
And Kingsbury's best monument is in the hearts of men.
The dear old house is standing yet on yonder grass-grown crest,
But they who made it home to me have long since gone to rest.

I see once more the "meeting-house," I hear the deep-voiced bell,
I see the crowd of worshippers in the place they loved so well;
The gallery where the singers sat and where we youngsters played;
The high, old-fashioned pulpit where the saintly Miller prayed,
While with bowed heads and reverent look the congregation stood.
Those prayers, the heart went with them, and they reached the throne of God!
I hear the old time-honored tunes, "Barby" and sweet "Dundee."
"Duke Street," melodious "Melody," majestic "Majesty";
No grand new-fangled instrument the carnal ear to please,—
With pipes and windy bellows and glistening ivory keys.

A plain bass-viol leads them, while the house with music rings.
Oh, I see the honored player* as his bow sweeps o'er the strings.
I walk, between the "meeting," where the fathers sleep in dust,
Waiting in that calm silence for the rising of the just.
On many a moss-grown stone I read the old Nine Partner names,
And all around the vanity of this frail world proclaims;
And from that sweet God's-Acre I seem to hear them say:
"Cease weary soul thy restless strife, for Jesus is the way,
And they who sweetly sleep in Him shall rise to endless day."
I climb up Farrar hill and thread the tow-path's narrow way.
And tread the hallowed halls again where goodness' self bare sway,—
A gentle sway which scarce we felt, that sweetly led us on,
Who does not love and honor the name of Richardson?
Dear "Uncle" and unselfish "Aunt," to all alike akin,
By the sweet drawings of that love which Christ imprints within;
"Not to be ministered unto," but prompt at duty's call
"To minister" with kindly deed and kindly word to all.

Harford! thy hills are granite-bound, their sides are tempest-worn
Thy face, though often warm and bright, is sometimes cold and stern;
But thy true children love thee well wherever they may roam;
Where'er their lot in life be cast thou art the same their "home."
The mention of thy honored name with love their bosom thrills,
That's deeper than the valleys are, and stronger than thy hills.
To-day we come to greet thee, bright in this May-day's sheen,
Not hoary with thy hundred years but clad in Spring's bright green;
And standing where the centuries meet adown the misty track,
May He, who with His guiding hand her infancy has nursed,
Make Harford's second century still better than the first;
With a nobler, purer manhood which frowns all evil down,
And a lovelier, sweeter womanhood, that manhood's joy and crown,
'Tis these which make a model town, these men and women grand,
Not stately and palatial halls or paltry roods of land.
And guard ye well, with jealous care, and let no foeman come,
Which would destroy this trinity, the Church, the School, the Home.

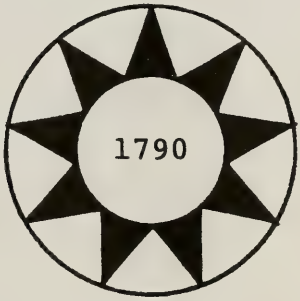
Julius Tyler.

Grandson of John Tyler, Harford Pioneer.

NINE PARTNERS MONUMENT
Erected At The Spring
1890

Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania

NINE PARTNERS



E. TITUS	1764-1846
R. FOLLET	1768-1809
H. TIFFANY	1754-1833
S. THACHER	1768-1833
M. THACHER	1766-1845
J. CARPENTER	1766-1838
J. CARPENTER	1770-L·1837 (died Rowe, Massachuetts)
D. CARPENTER	1768-1835 (died Attleborough, Massachuetts)
C. RICHARDSON	1762-1838

"NINE PARTNERS, PENNSYLVANIA"

The year was 1790. The time was early in the spring. And the cast of characters had nine names: Hosea Tiffany, Ezekiel Titus, Caleb Richardson, Robert Follett, Moses and Samuel Thacher, and John, Daniel and Josiah Carpenter. These young men, most of them under the age of 25, wishing to go "west" where land was cheap and plentiful, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, and in May of that year decided to purchase a tract of land four miles long and one mile wide where the village and township of Harford are today.

The places where their momentous decision was made was near a good spring of water (now called Nine Partners Spring) beside a "beaver meadow." Here they made themselves a hut and encamped until the details of the purchase were completed. It is on the site of this spring that the Nine Partners monument was erected as part of the centennial celebration in 1890. The monument gives the names of the Nine and there is a nine-pointed star as the only decoration on the native-stone marker.

The actual purchase was made on May 22, and the legal papers were signed on a "hemlock stump near a small lake near the northwest corner of Gibson." The price was 1198 pounds, the interest to be paid yearly, and the debt to be paid off in ten years.

After returning to Attleborough, a plan for marking out the acreage was made. There were to be 16 lots of about 150 acres each, surveyed in rectangles. Sixteen tickets were made, one for each lot, and each of the eight purchasers (one having withdrawn) drew a ticket to see which lot would become his first one. In dividing the land for a second lot, the man whose lot was the poorest could select from the remaining eight, and so on until the 16 lots were apportioned.

That fall some of the partners and others who wanted to migrate hither came to the area and began chopping trees and clearing the land, going back to Attleborough for the winter. In 1791 they returned to their purchase, continuing to prepare it for habitation. It was not until 1792 that Hosea Tiffany and Robert Follet came with their families, ox teams, sleds, cows, and other necessities of living permanently in what had so recently been a wilderness.

In 1800, seven Christians decided that a church was needed in the new settlement, and what is now the Harford Congregational Church was formed. Its first building was 22 by 30 feet. In 1822 it was replaced by the present beautiful structure.

A library was formed in the town in 1804, and a school was established as soon as there were enough children. Shortly after 1800 a school building was erected, part way up the hill above the creek. The first frame house was built in 1797. It is gone now, but on its site is the beautiful, columned home that is still referred to by the townsfolk as "the E.E. Jones house!" now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aton. There have been grist mills, sawmills, chair factories, tin shops, and even two hotels in the earlier days of the village.

The little village was called Nine Partners until 1807. There were then at least 50 families in the new settlement, and they petitioned the court to create a township. At that time the official name of Harford was chosen.

On December 6, 1803, Mr. Drinker, by his Deed, gave an acre of land in the Nine Partners' settlement for a burying ground, and for the use of families residing within three miles of that ground. Hosea Tiffany and Amos Tiffany, his son, by their Deed of September 24, 1824, annexed 75 perches (412.5 feet) of land on the northeast side of the lot, which is mostly enclosed with a stone wall.

The first death in the Nine Partners' settlement was Polly Follet, daughter of Robert Follet. She was born December 8, 1796, and died December 25, 1796. She was the first to be buried in Harford's graveyard.

Robert Follet died June 21, 1809; Hosea Tiffany died April 22, 1833; Samuel Thacher died October 9, 1833; Daniel Carpenter died in the fall of 1835 (he married, lived, and died in Attleborough, Massachusetts).

Moses Thacher lived in Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1837. He left Harford about 1825. He died in Ohio in 1845.

Josiah Carpenter lived in the northern part of Massachusetts, adjoining Vermont in 1837. He died, it is supposed, in Rowe, Massachusetts.

Ezekiel Titus died February 25, 1846.

John Carpenter died March 2, 1838.

Caleb Richardson, Jr. died in April 1838.

For more than 40 years after they entered upon the Harford, Pennsylvania, land in 1790, 8 of the Nine Partners were still living.

ROBERT FOLLET'S grave has one of the oldest slabs in the cemetery. It is of native stone, more durable than marble, probably brought

from a quarry in southern New York. It is inscribed:

Here lies Robert Follet
Died June 21, 1809
Aet. 4ly.

Robert Follet was 22 years old in 1790.

CALEB RICHARDSON, Sr. and his wife, Esther, sleep in graves marked with a double headstone, a native product, inscribed:

Caleb Richardson, Esq.
Died March 2, 1823
Aged 83y. 249d.

Esther Tiffany, his wife
Died February 2, 1822
Aged 83y. 349d.

They 60 years together lived,
To part by death in time was just;
Together lie. Here is their grave,
Till God by Christ shall raise their dust.

Caleb was the son of Stephen, the son of William, the son of Stephen who emigrated from England in 1660.

HOSEA TIFFANY, Sr. and his wife, Anna Wilmarth, sleep a few feet from the church yard gate, in soil that he once cultivated as a garden. He has a plain marble slab, simply inscribed:

Hosea Tiffany, Esq.
Died April 22, 1833
Aged 78 years, 9 months

Anna Wilmarth Tiffany
Died March 31, 1838
Aged 80 years, 9 months, 4 days

Hosea Tiffany was 36 years old in 1790.

SAMUEL THACHER and his wife, a sister of John Carpenter, sleep under a large marble tablet that lies in a horizontal position, and supported by small stone piers; very near the crossing of the northwest and southwest roads of the cemetery. Many years of weather have left their marks on the marble, but it remains in a good state of preservation. It is inscribed:

In memory of Samuel,
youngest son of Rev. Peter Thacher,
of Attleborough, Massachusetts.
Born Oct. 28, 1768;
Died Oct. 9, 1833

In memory of Betsey,
wife of Sam'l Thacher and
daughter of Daniel Carpenter,
of Attleborough, Massachusetts.
Born Mar. 28, 1772,
Died Jan. 24, 1835

Samuel Thacher and his wife, Betsey, removed to Harford in 1794 and endured the privations incident to the early settlement of this country. They united with the Presbyterian Church, April 10, 1803, and lived to see their 8 children in communion with them. They loved the worship of God. During the last years of their lives, they manifested an unusual desire for the conversion of souls, and he died triumphing in the Savior, and she in calm reliance upon the promises of God.

Samuel Thacher and his wife, Betsey, sleep alone. All of their eight children, except one, made their graves "toward the setting sun."

Samuel Thacher was 22 years old in 1790.

JOHN CARPENTER and his wife, Polly Tyler, sleep near the street entrance of the cemetery. The slab that marks her grave is marble; the first one of that kind put up in the graveyard. It bears the date, 1811, and has resisted the "tooth of time" for a century; all the inscription, in characters quaint, being plainly readable; bearing witness to her worth and the sorrow of her husband. The blow, to him, was crushing.

After her death, relatives advised breaking up the home. But the boys, John and Asahel, 18 and 15 years of age, prevented this; declaring they would work their fingers off to the first joint, might they but stay together.

Two years passed away and their father brought to the home another wife, Lydia Pattee, nee Johnson. The young widow grounded her religious views on universal salvation. The blessing at the table and the morning devotion were disagreeable to her. At last, the Bible ceased to be taken down. 'Twas a changed home.

But faithful members of the church could not let this excellent woman rest in her convictions. Earnest, low conversation was often going on downstairs, by some Christian caller, after the children were abed. And their efforts were blessed. This wife took her place among God's people, a 50 year's service for Christ, proof of the reality of the change. Then the old Bible came out, again,

for the morning worship. And as it lies there, the father's spectacles lying upon it, the whole family bowed in devotion, the words of prayer ascending as incense from Israel's altar, who shall say such a household is not doubly protected; a home with two roofs over it. From such a place come forth young men and women who will not fail in life's work.

And when an exceedingly cold night had congealed as the ice all that was mortal of John Carpenter, (he died March 2, 1838), that widow wept over what seemed neglect to the dear remains of an honored husband. Many years she outlived him; a comfort to his children, a worker in community and church. She died the day before Lincoln's inauguration, and was buried by the side of Polly.

John Carpenter's daughter, Nancy (Oakley), possesses the Bible. All available space is covered with records, both of his own and his father's family, and in good handwriting. The historian, the citizen, the Christian, all rejoice that such a man as John Carpenter lived in Harford.

A large marble slab marks his grave:

John Carpenter.
Died Mar. 2, 1838,
A.E. 71y. 6mo.
Born at Attleborough, Massachusetts;
One of the first settlers of the town,
United with the Presbyterian Church in 1803.

The grave is now my home
But soon I hope to rise,
Mortals! Behold my tomb,
Keep death before your eyes.

John Carpenter was 24 years old in 1790.

CALEB RICHARDSON, JR. and his wife, Huldah Hatch, sleep under a large horizontal marble tablet, near his father. Here lies Harford's first historian. He wrote that history none too soon, for he died the next year.

Caleb Richardson, Jr.
Born in Attleborough, Massachusetts 1762. Married in 1787; officiated as Justice of the Peace and Deacon of the Church. Removed to Harford in 1806 and held the office of Deacon of the Church until his death in April 1838.

Huldah
wife of Caleb Richardson, Jr., born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1764, of the Hancock Family; died June 20, 1849.

MOSES THACHER and his wife, Sarah, moved with their son-in-law, John Seymour, from Harford to Ridgefield Four Corners, Huron County, Ohio (now North Monroeville), in October 1825, having resided in Harford 26 years, and filled the office of Deacon 14 years. His wife, Sarah, died within three years after; and he returned to Attleborough, Massachusetts. Moses Thacher married again; and after several years, returned to Ohio, and died at John Seymour's home; he was buried by the side of his first wife, at Monroeville, Ohio. Harford would fain recover their honored dust that reposes so quietly not far from the shores of Lake Erie. Her seven heroes, all would then be at home. Two plain marble slabs read thusly:

Deacon Moses Thacher
Died Oct. 17, 1845
Age, 79 years

Sacred to the memory of Sarah, daughter of

Ichabod and Elizabeth Read, and wife of Deacon Moses Thacher, who died Apr. 20, 1828.

Age 60 years and 7 days

The wife, Mother, Christian, all are here, To Husband, Children, Savior, she was dear.
While Kindred mourn the blessing from them risen,
He whom she loved on earth but claimed his own in heaven.

Moses Thacher was 24 years old in 1790.

The cemetery is very well kept; has a Soldier's Monument; with a number of graves of soldiers of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Rebellion.

EZEKIEL TITUS sleeps with his family around him; two faithful sons, Leonard and Richardson, to his left. The lot is near the Richardson's. A plain marble slab marks his grave. The letters are growning indistinct. Many more years will obliterate them.

In memory of
Ezekiel Titus
Died Feb. 25, 1846. Aged 82 yrs.

Ezekiel Titus was the last one of the Nine Partners who first purchased land in Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in 1790. He was 26 years old in 1790.

DANIEL CARPENTER did not remain in Harford. He married and lived in Attleborough, Massachusetts. He died there in 1835. His grave is in the cemetery of the Carpenter's, Thacher's, and Tyler's. Daniel Carpenter was 22 years old when he joined the Nine Partners'

group of adventures in 1790. He came from a family long identified with the Second Congregational Church of Attleborough, Massachusetts; and with the Thacher's, made up the quiet portion of the adventurers.

JOSIAH CARPENTER did not remain in Harford. He was in the northern part of Massachusetts, adjoining Vermont, in 1837. He died, it is supposed, at Rowe, Massachusetts. Josiah Carpenter was the youngest in the group of Nine Partners; only 20 in 1790; and possibly a cousin of the Carpenter boys. A year or two later, he vanishes so completely from the scene, that next to nothing can be learned about him.

Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

THE NINE PARTNERS

From palaced bourne, from hillside hearth,
We have journeyed to this shrine,
For the years have made us kindred
To that partnership of nine
Who "had sought the sweet seclusion"
Of these hills and placid leas,
And the quiet independence
Of a home among the trees.

Vowed to their deliverance
From the tyrannies they bore;
Sworn to their inheritance
Of an old and puritanic lore;
These men were like foundation rock,
Upholding every joist and beam,
Girding every arch and block,
Of our social structure scheme.

We honor their descendants
Who have lit those altar fires,
Such as were the inspiration
Of their patriotic sires;
And if you ask more ample token
Of their service unbroken,
These very hills will answer,
And these fields will testify;
The volumes and the records
And the generations will reply;
And the crosses for our losses,
In the valley where they bled
Speak in silent tribute
To our hereos fallen dead.

The age-old kingdoms of the world
Are stretched upon a harder rock
Than were the martyrs in the forces
Which turned The Inquisition back.
We stand aloof, and loathe the scene
Of massacre and human gore -
More fould than any fabled specter
Of a lost and fallen sector,
Writhing on the Stygian shore.

We look upon a world distraught
With all the agonies of hell;
We view the bloody fields of death
On which the stricken millions fell,
Through wisdom calls for guarded shores,
While menace looms in foreign wars,
Let not the wish, the dream, displace
Our stubborn task - our Lord's mandate
To fill the human heart with grace,
To banish human greed and hate.

James H. Fuller
Scranton Pennsylvania,
July 3, 1940

"Four things a man must strive to do
If he would make his record true:

To think without confusion, clearly;

To love his fellow man sincerely;

To act with honest purpose, truly;

To trust in God and heaven securely."

Henry Van Dyke

THE TORCH BEARER

Hold high the torch! You did not light its glow;

'Twas given you from other hands, you know.

'Tis only yours to keep it burning bright;

Yours to pass on when you no more need light;

For there are little feet that you must guide,

and little forms go marching by your side.

Their eyes are watching every tear and smile;

And efforts that you think are not worth while,

May sometime be the very help they need;

Actions to which their souls would give most heed.

So that in turn they'll lift it high and say,

"I watched my mother carry it this way".

If brighter paths should beckon you to choose,

Would your small gain compare with all you'd lose?

Then lift the torch! You did not light its glow;

'Twas given you from other hands, you know.

First Congregational Church
Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1990

First Congregational Society

The first Congregational Society in Harford was gathered on Sunday, June 15, 1800, as a fruit of the labors of an itinerant Presbyterian, Rev. Jedediah Chapman. The society was served by missionaries and experienced revivals. In 1810, the society had a church building, 100 members, and called the Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, Yale University 1780, to become pastor. He was an earnest missionary and organized many Presbyterian Churches in northeastern Pennsylvania. Father Kingsbury, as he was called, was the first settled pastor in this county, and died here in 1842. Under his leadership, the First Congregational Church of Harford Pennsylvania, was built in 1822. The first public service held in this church was the funeral of Fr. Kingsbury's adult son, Williston.

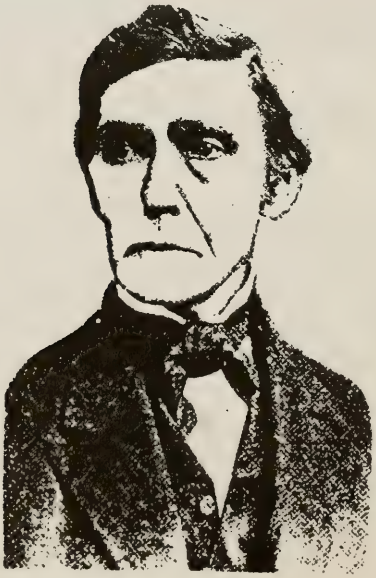
A bitter debate among the people about the furnishing of the interior of the church, delayed the completion four years. The dispute was settled by impartial judges from outside of the community; and it was finished and dedicated on May 1, 1827.

The first permanent settlement in Susquehanna County was made by 40 Philadelphia families of the Nicholson Company in 1787, several settled near here. In 1790, nine families from Massachusetts began a settlement here and were soon joined by others from Attleborough, Massachusetts. The first name of the settlement was "NINE PARTNERS"; but at the creation of Harford township in 1807, the present name, HARFORD, was adopted. In 1830, the township had 999 persons, of which 230 were members of Congregational Church. The first school in the township was opened in 1794.

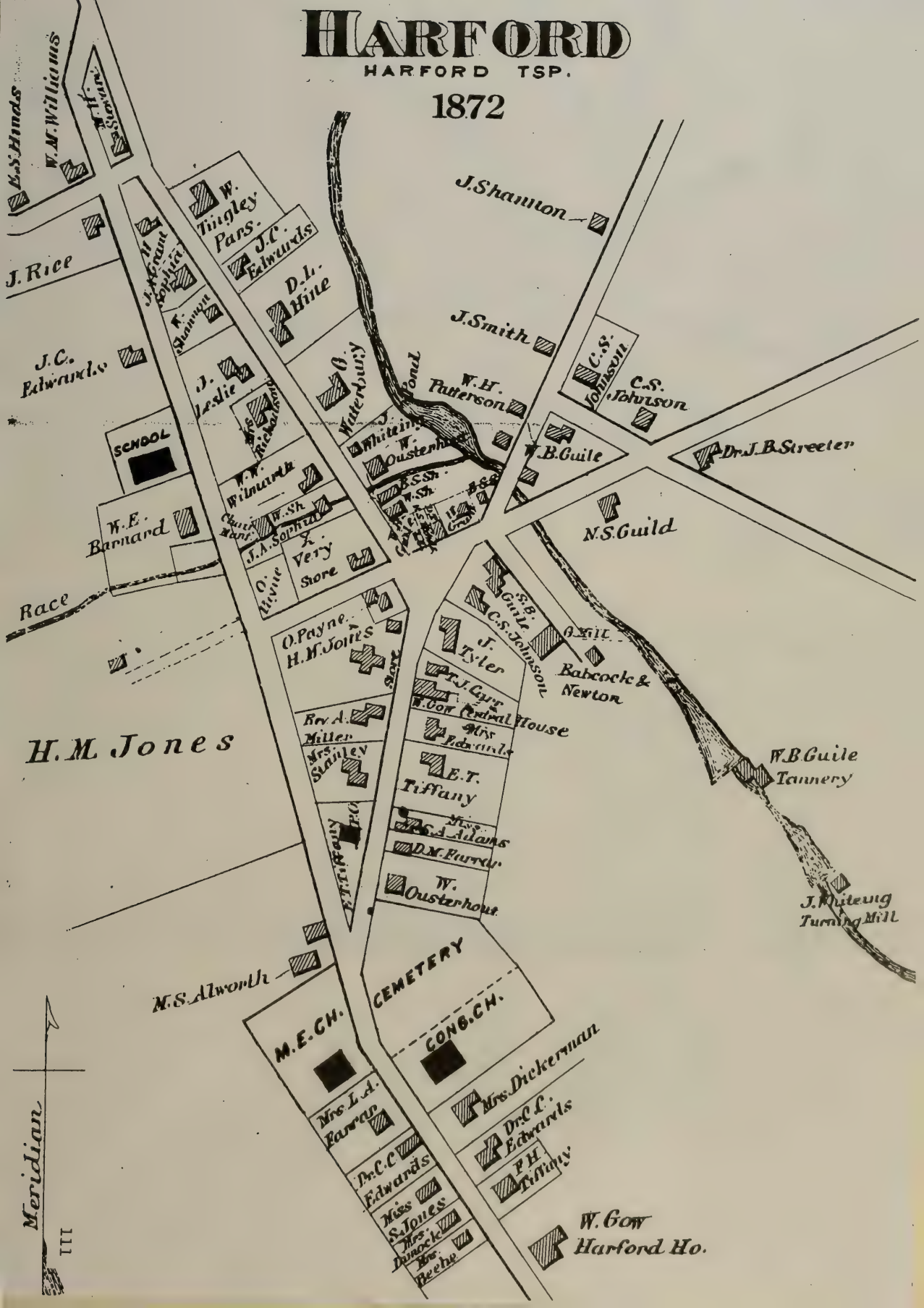
A select school was established in 1817 under the leadership of the Rev. Lyman Richardson and Fr. Kingsbury. In 1830, this school became Franklin Academy; and in 1850, it was merged to form Harford University. It ranked high among the best in this commonwealth.

Many complaints were made by the people regarding the interior of the Congregational Church; and under the leadership of Rev. Adam Miller in 1851, the box pews, the high pulpit and pulpit window, the church front, the entrance and belfry were all removed in favor of the present arrangement. It was a change for fashion and style rather than utility. A service of dedication was held on January 29, 1852. Since 1888, when the present platform, pulpit, and furniture were installed , there has been no change in the building.

Ten persons have entered the Gospel ministry from this church and three persons have gone to the mission field. The Lecture Hall was finished in 1845, and additions made in 1925 and 1955. During its long and distinguished history, the church has had 23 pastors (1940).



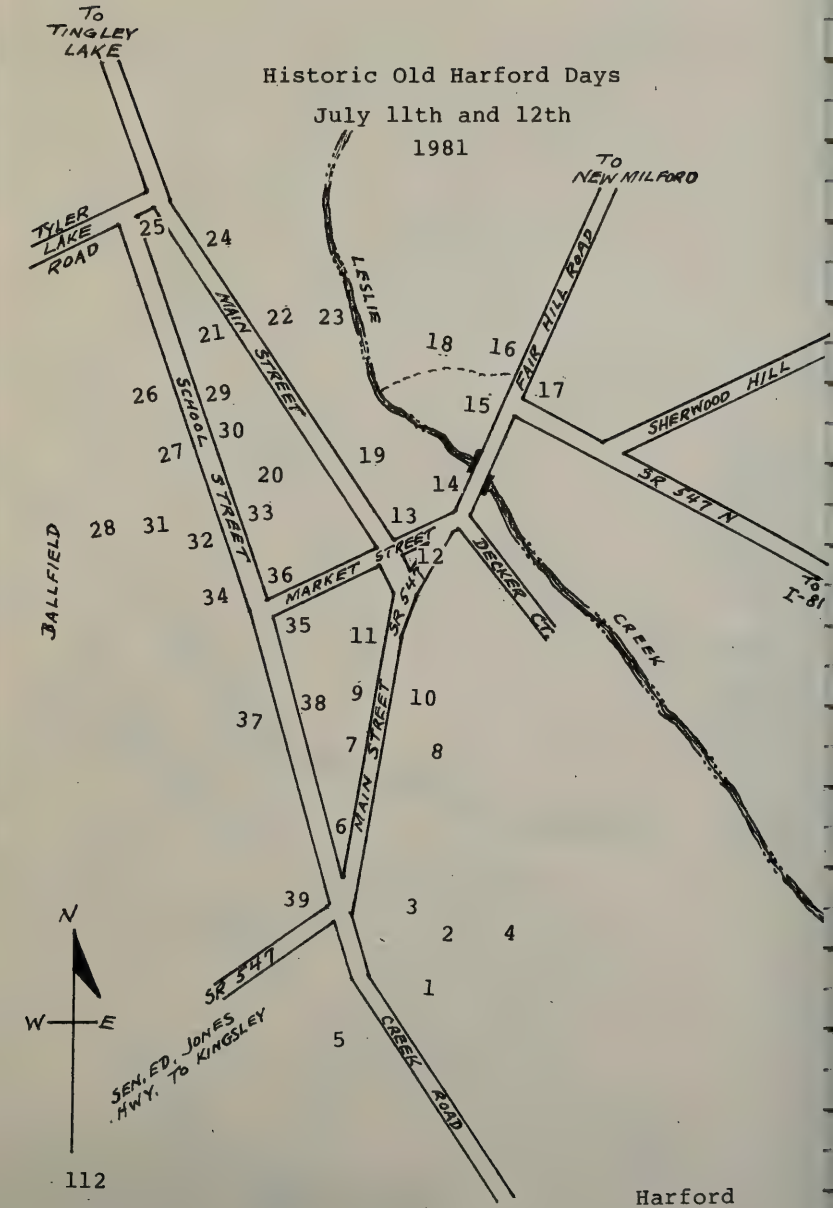
Rev. Adam Miller
Pastor
Congregational Church
Harford, Pennsylvania
1828-1881


HARFORD
HARFORD TSP.
1872
E.S. Hinds
W.M. Williams
W. Tingley Pars.
J.C. Edwards
D.L. Hill
J. Rice
J.C. Edwards
J. Leslie
SCHOOL
W.E. Barnard
Race
H.M. Jones
O. Payne
H.M. Jones
Store
Rev. A. Miller
E.T. Tiffany
W. Ousterhout
M.S. Alworth
M.E. CH.
CEMETERY
CONG. CH.
J. Shannon
J. Smith
W.H. Patterson
C.S. Johnson
Dr. J.B. Streeter
N.S. Guild
S.B. Guile
C.S. Johnson
J. Tyler
Babcock & Newton
W.B. Guile Tannery
J. Whiteing Turning Mill
Mrs. Dickerman
W. Gow
Harford Ho.
Meridian
III

Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania
1790-1940

Harford has always been primarily an agricultural community. Wagon making, blacksmithing, carpentry work and painting have always been incidental to community needs. Lumbering, tanning, wood acid works and a few other industries of minor importance have added something to the activities of bygone days, but agriculture has always been its chief source of income.

Before 1850, all produce was sent to market over the Newburg Turnpike which crossed the northeastern corner of Harford, the Milford and Owego Turnpike which crossed the southwestern corner, or by way of the Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike which crossed through the center of Harford. The natural and intended route of the Philadelphia and Great Bend road was intended to follow-up Nine Partners' (Leslie) Creek. Joab Tyler was Henry Drinker's local land agent' and through his influence, the road was brought through the center of Harford.



Historic Old Harford Days
July 11th and 12th
1981

1- Congregational Church- Organized 1800
2- Lecture Hall, Quilting, Rug Hooking, Needlework, Spinning, Fast Food.
3- Cemetery
4- Parking
5- Cobbler, Flagstone
6- Petting Zoo
7- Cider Press
8- Sleigh Barn
9- Historic Aton House
10- Post Office
11- Museum, Rest Rooms
12- Historical Marker
13- Cold Drinks
14- Carpenter Shop, Shingle Splitter, Horseshoeing
15- Trapper's Shed
16- Sweet Shop
17- One Room School House
18- Musket Shoot
19- Blacksmith
20- Printing
21- Shannon House-Restoration-Butter, Bread Bake, Fieldstone
22- Honey and Bee Display
23- Still
24- Chair Caning, Rush Seats
25- Maple Syrup, Cold Drinks
26- Antique Farm Machinery, Corn Sheller
27- Flea Market, Gift Shop, Rest Rooms, Tole Painter, Homemade Lemonade, School
28- Parking
29- Antique Fire Vechicles
30- Macrame
31- Antique Loom
32- Antique Cars
33- Candle and Soap Making
34- First Aid
35- Information
36- Fire Company, Chicken Barbeque, Steak Fry
37- Pencil Sketches
38- Rides
39- Weaving, Pottery

First Congregational Church
Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania

On October 8, 1972, Rev. Robert Baker, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Harford, Pennsylvania, preached a sermon "The Meeting House Speaks", on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, 1822-1972, of the raising of the meeting house in Harford.

"The Meeting House Speaks"

I am the white meeting house on the hill in Harford. You know me well. Most of you see me from the inside week by week. Many of you see me from the outside every day as you come and go about your business. You see me in sunshine and storm, winter and summer, day and night. This morning, I want to chat with you about why I am like I am. For I am different from most of the other churches around. Where else will you find doors on the pews, clear glass windows and a weather vane in the steeple?

The prophet Amos (3:1-8) said that you can learn a lot by listening and looking, so as you look at me, you can learn something of the ideas and beliefs of the people who designed and built me. So look at me and what do you see?

Some say that if you took off my steeple and took out some of my windows, I would look like a barn. That is not surprising. Some of my ancestors were barns. Four hundred years ago in England some of the people, especially younger people, did not like the way things were going in the church. They tried to get some changes made; and having as little success as is usually the case, they decided to worship in their own way. So they worshiped in their homes; and when there were too many for the house, they went out to the barn where there was more room.

Somebody stayed as a lookout at the barn door; because at that time, it was against the law to worship anywhere but in the churches. Many were arrested and put in prison, and some were even hanged as schismatics.

Some of these people, in order to worship as they wanted, came to New England when it was just beginning to be settled by white men. These were the Pilgrims and Puritans that were read about in history. These young men and women really wanted to change the church. They did away with most of the ceremony, the traditions, the symbols, the art, the music, the festivals, the organizations of all trappings that had been added since Jesus brought the new way 1600 years before. Out went the crucifixes, the crosses, the statues, the stained glass windows, the vestments, the organs, the alters, the priests - everything that reminded them of what they called "popery".

So they built plain meeting houses in simple colors, with clear glass windows and no decorations, just barn-like buildings to hold the congregation seats for the people and a pulpit for the preacher. For these were the Congregationalists, the forebearers of those young men and women who settled Harford 175 years ago and brought their religion with them.

You may have noticed when you went to some other churches, that they have a center aisle leading up to the alter. Not so here in me. Congregationalists expected no processions with robed priests, acolytes and crosses - not even wedding or funeral processions. They wanted a meeting house, a place to hear the Word, so there was the pulpit with the Bible for the preacher and in front of it, pews for the congregation rather than an empty aisle. And the choicest pews were front and center, bringing the highest pew rent. For if the Bible was the rule for faith and life, the people wanted to know what it said and what it means.

Many of the churches that were built like me have been changed; and obviously, I have been changed too. The high pulpit, apparently the minister was too far from his people, so they lowered it, then removed it and replaced it with this "neat little desk". And today, the choicest pews seem to be in the back corners.

What do the pews with the little doors say? You ought to see some of my ancestors like the "old ship church" in Salem, Massachusetts. It has real boxes with benches around three sides big enough for the whole family. And the sides of the boxes were so high they had to have a high pulpit so the minister could be seen and heard.

You may be told that the boxes or the doors were to stop the drafts in winter so the worshiper's feet would not get cold. There is more to it than that. Your church ancestors were separatists. They separated from the church of their time, saying they were independent with Christ alone as head of the congregation. So each church built its box-like meeting house. Sometimes they got together with Christians in other meeting houses, sometimes they did not. For 75 years, my congregation was related to no larger family. Many people thought this independency looked like dangerous anarchy. If any group could form a church and decided how it wanted to worship, then why couldn't any person make up his own mind as to what is right and wrong? So Anne Hutchinson (see page 120) was different from those who were the leaders in Boston. She lost her life for it and has a statue to her memory in front of the Massachusetts State House. Roger Williams (see page 121) decided that others were wrong, and he was the only true Christian; and so, he could not take communion with anyone else, not even his wife.

So my separate boxes and little doors express the idea that each man stands alone before God. Nobody else can approach his Maker for him. They speak of the independence of the individual conscience before God. More than one minister who has preached from my pulpit has discovered this. When Rev. Manwell came as a young man to be minister here, he preached a powerful sermon which some people did not like. They told him so at prayer meeting that Sunday evening. He defended himself saying that he preached what he believed; but after further discussion, acknowledged that perhaps he had preached this truth at the wrong time and was sorry.

Sometimes I like my box pews, though sometimes they do get in the way and my people so forget that they are one congregation of Christians who have covenanted to walk together.

Then there are my windows; clear glass through which you can look out at the trees, and through which the sun comes beaming. I know that some of you like stained glass windows, but hear what my windows have to say. They speak simplicity, saying that worship does not take a lot of extra gimmicks. (Though I will admit that beautiful symbols can be helpful to worship.) More important than the simplicity is that my builders knew that their worship was related to the rest of life. So they could look out and see the field where they had been mowing the hay with swishing scythes, the pastures where their cattle grazed, the houses where they cared for their family, the tavern where they took care of the guests before coming to church. The graveyard where they had laid their loved ones to rest. Because the world outside and the world inside went together, the preachers often wrestled with the great problems of the world in the light of the gospel, and the people sought comfort and inspiration for their daily lives.

What does my steeple have to say? You have figured out why they did not put a cross on top of it - that would be "popery". However, they did want to get the bell up where its tone would ring out unmuffled by trees and houses. Of course, there may have been some pride involved, pride that they had the highest steeple in the county. Still, there may have been another unexpressed idea behind the tall spire. Though they had discarded the gothic arch of the great European cathedrals, they could not get away from the sense of aspiration and faith that comes as one's eyes are drawn up. My steeple still lifts many an eye and many a heart. And though you seldom look at my weather vane, those farmers of years past wanted to know what way the wind was blowing up above the bushes and barns; and since they had the bell tower up there, why not put a weather vane atop it? Whether or not you can discern the direction of the theological winds from the pulpit below, you can know the direction of God's breezes in the skies above.

There have been lots of changes in the past 150 years both outside and inside of the church. Though styles in church architecture have changed, I'm glad that the people who have worshiped here have not changed me with all of them. I am glad that you are still learning, learning that our ancestors threw out some good and beautiful things, learning that people who worship in other kinds of churches are just as truly Christians, learning more about this thing called freedom and ecumenism. With all the changes, I still think I have some important things to say.

I realize, however, that I am really not very important. God isn't glorified by wood and carpeting, paint and plaster, be it fancy or

plain. He is glorified by people, faithful people. So Jesus, in telling the disciples what to do on their evangelistic tour, "as you enter the house, salute it. And if the house is worthy, let your peace come upon it; but if it is not worthy, let your peace return to you," meant that it was the people inside the house who made it worthy or unworthy. If I can help some of you to be worthy, help you know Jesus Christ, to be faithful and loving, then my standing on this hill for 150 years has been worthwhile.

ANNE MARBURY HUTCHINSON, 1591-1643, was a religious leader in colonial America. She was born in Lincolnshire, England, and came to Massachusetts with her husband, William Hutchinson, in 1634. There, she soon attracted both the attention and the anger of the clergy. She held meetings in which she preached that true religion was the following of God's guidance through the "Inner Light", without regard to the preachings of the church or ministers. In 1638, she was put on trial for "traducing the ministers and their ministry". The court found her guilty, and ordered her to leave the colony.

Anne Marbury Hutchinson
1591-1643

The Hutchinson family moved to Rhode Island and started a settlement at Portsmouth. One of the features of the settlement was complete religious freedom. After her husband's death, Anne Hutchinson moved with her children to a new settlement near what in now Pelham Bay, New York. There in 1643, she and all but one of her family were killed by Indians.

ROGER WILLIAMS, 1603?-1683?, was a clergyman who founded the colony of Rhode Island in America. Historians today consider him one of the greatest of American colonial statesmen. His Rhode Island colony was the first truly democratic state of modern times. It served as a model for the later Americans who established the United States of America. Williams was also a strong believer in religious freedom. He deserves much of the credit for bringing about the separation of church and state in the United States.

Williams was born in London and was educated at the Charterhouse School and Pembroke College, Cambridge University. He became a Puritan at an early age; and by 1629, was ordained a minister. But Williams' sermons in favor of religious tolerance and liberty were not popular, and he had to flee from England to avoid arrest.

In 1631, Williams landed in Boston with his wife. He was soon offered the position of Teacher in the Boston Church. But Williams refused this offer because the church was associated with the Church of England. He also accused the Boston Church of controlling civil affairs and of not permitting freedom of worship. Williams went to Salem and joined the church there, but later moved to Plymouth when the civil authorities objected to his preachings. Here he became friendly with the Indians and learned their language.

In 1633, he returned to Salem as Chief Teacher in the church there. In this position, he made himself very unpopular with the Massachusetts Bay Company and the governing class of people. Williams accused them of not paying the Indians for the land they had taken. He was tried for heresy and sentenced to be returned to England, but he escaped. Williams spent the cold winter in several Indian camps. Here he made himself loved and trusted by settling disagreements between different tribes. Other men who had been banished from the Massachusetts colony joined him.

In 1636, Williams founded the town of Providence, now capital of Rhode Island, on land which the Narragansett Indians gave him. This settlement was the world's first government in which all men had an equal voice in State affairs. Williams founded the settlement on the principle of freedom of worship and separation of church and state. The church was to have no part in civil affairs. Other nearby settlements joined, and Rhode Island became a colony. Williams went to England in 1643 and obtained a charter for the colony. In 1654, he became president of the colony and served three terms. Williams devoted his life to guiding the democratic principles of Rhode Island. Under Williams, the colony became a haven for those colonists of New England who were hated and persecuted. His many pamphlets and letters as well as his work on the first institutions of Rhode Island, had great influence on the founders of the United States.

Roger Williams
1603?-1683?

Great Friendship With The Indians Aided In The Establishment Of The Rhode Island Colony

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BELL
HARFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

Although the Congregational Church was built in 1822, a bell was not purchased and installed until 1836. The bell was cast in Medway, Massachusetts, in 1835 by G.H. Holbrook. It cost $250.00 and weighed 830 pounds.

In the 1840's, the Methodist Church was built across the road from the Congregational Church. A bell weighing 1,000 pounds and costing $262.00 was placed in its belfry in 1878. That bell is "F". The Congregational Church bell is "G" sharp, and the two bells were rung together for the first time at Rev. Adam Miller's semi-centennial celebration (1878).

In 1933, the Methodist Church was disbanded; and some time later, the Congregational Church bought the bell. On October 13, 1941, the Holbrook bell was taken down from the Congregation belfry and the Methodist bell took its place. The Methodist bell is the one that has been calling the Congregationalists to worship ever since.

The Holbrook bell was stored away for five years. Then Dr. Ray Barnard, a teacher of English in the schools of Newark and Trenton, New Jersey, and the owner of a remarkable and valuable collection of bells, purchased it and paid for storing it in the Pease barn until 1952, when he had it moved to his home at Analomink Lake near East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Barnard donated much of his bell collection to the Moravian Museum in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. On August 15, 1976, he donated the Holbrook bell to the Congregational Church in Harford, Pennsylvania, along with a check for $100.00 to help pay for its mounting. That is the bell that is mounted for display in front of the First Congregationalist Church today.

The Holbrook Bell

Centenarian, Sarah Elizabeth Hawley, celebrated her 100th birthday in Scranton, Pennsylvania on January 13, 1940.

Sarah Elizabeth was born in Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, on January 13, 1840. She was the oldest child of Nathan and Julia Emily (Thacher) Hawley. (Daughter Anna Millie Hawley was born November 28, 1847, she married Berthold Galland. Daughter Effie Julie Hawley was born August 29, 1851, she married Louis A. Watres, lawyer and Lt. Governor of Pennsylvania.) Julia Emily Thacher's father was Daniel Thacher, born April 22, 1791. He was a farmer. He removed to Carbondale, Pennsylvania in 1847 and became a Gatekeeper on the Carbondale and Providence Plank Road. He died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on November 15, 1861. Julia Emily Thacher was born in Harford, Pennsylvania, on April 21, 1814. She married Nathan Hawley, born April 21, 1814, died July 16, 1864. He was a woodworker and resided in New Milford, Harford, and Scranton, Pennsylvania. Julia Emily Thacher Hawley died in New York, New York, May 5, 1883.

Sarah Elizabeth Hawley achieved considerable prominence as an artist during her younger years. She studied in Europe, visiting Holland, Spain, and France, for her instruction. During her active years of painting, she completed many beautiful scenes on canvas, all of which won acclaim. She resided for a time in New York City and Jersey City. She was a member of the Scranton Colony of the National New England Society of Women, and was a Member of the First Church of Christ in Scranton. John Cogswell who came to America in 1635, was an ancestor of John Thacher's

wife, Sally Richardson. William Pantry, a first settler of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was another ancestor. Part of Harvard University's campus was his farm. Thomas Hinckley, Governor of the Plymouth Colony from 1681 to 1686; and in 1690 and 1691, also was a member of the family. Several prominent New England ministers were in the family: Rev. Thomas Hooker, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut; Rev. Roger Newton; Rev. Thomas Thacher, first Minister of the Old South Church in Boston, Massachusetts; Rev. John Lathrop, Scituate, Massachusetts; Rev. Ralph Partridge, Duxberry, Massachusetts; Rev. John Overnbridge, Minister of the First Church, Boston, Massachusetts, 1669.

Sarah Elizabeth Hawley
1840-L·1940

Harford
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania

THE SHANNON HOUSE

The Shannon House was first built during the 1830's or 1840's - a study is being done to determine the exact date. On a map of 1858, the house is listed to an E.T. Follet; and in the Beer's Atlas of 1872, it belonged to H. Shannon. It is interesting to note that it was in the possession of the Shannon Family for a century. In 1973, Dora Shannon, widow of Harry Shannon, sold the property to a favorite young neighbor Wallace Jesse, and his mother, Eleanor Jesse. In the fall of 1975, they sold the house and a small lot to the Harford Historic Society, for $2,000.

The Historical Society is in the process of restoring the house (1980) to a condition approaching the original, in order to show the younger generations what a home was like before the modern conveniences, that we think of as necessities, came into use. No structural changes have been made except that a wood shed was removed. During Dora Shannon's early life, the small back bedroom was added to the kitchen; otherwise, the house now looks much as it did in 1840.

At present, the grounds are kept in attractive shape by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Butler. In 1977, a small piece of land was given by Burton Tiffany between his property and the Shannon lots in order to straighten the line. On this portion, a stone wall has been constructed by Forest Conrad, using the techniques of fence building in long-ago days.

Each year has seen its accomplishments, first was the necessary shoring up of the foundation, repair of floors, chimneys, stairs and windows. These were some of the repairs that did not show except to those who had seen the house in its "before" condition. Forest Conrad did most of the above work. In 1979, a small outhouse, a gift of Officer John McCarthy, was put in place by Forest Conrad. Its location is further south than the original one. Last year and this year (1980) have seen the most dramatic changes. Windows from the old Dykeman home in New Milford, Pennsylvania were installed by Anson Tiffany. The entire downstairs plaster walls were patched and repaired (a horrendous job), by Tom Aton, Sr. and Tom, Jr. The wood has been painted. The kitchen is finished in a simulated white wash, and the other rooms were papered by Rosemary Aton and Christine Cole. The outside has been painted and the picket fence put in place. All of this painting has been done by Art Titus.

The Shannon House

Sweets Chapel

Built on land donated by Arta Sweet, an early settler. The building was erected by neighborhood work and subscriptions.

Rev. Adam Miller, 1828-1881, of the Congregational Church held monthly services here for many years. After his death in 1881 services were held intermittenly for many years. For a time during the late fifties and early sixties the Scotch Covenanters held frequent services here, conducted usually by a Mr. Gailey.

When the building was abandoned for school purposes it took for a name "The Sweet Federation of Evangelical Christians." It had no charter and had no regular preaching service, but an active Sunday School was conducted for several years.

It was in the spring of 1794 that Laban Capron, John Carpenter, Thomas Sweet, and Samuel Thacher with their families, most of them youngerly people, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, and came into the Nine Partners settlement (now Harford) Pennsylvania. They were three weeks on the road. Thirty seven years later in 1831, Samuel Thacher and his wife Betsey Carpenter, being on a visit to Attleborough left that town after breakfast on Monday morning and before sunset on the next Thursday were in Harford.

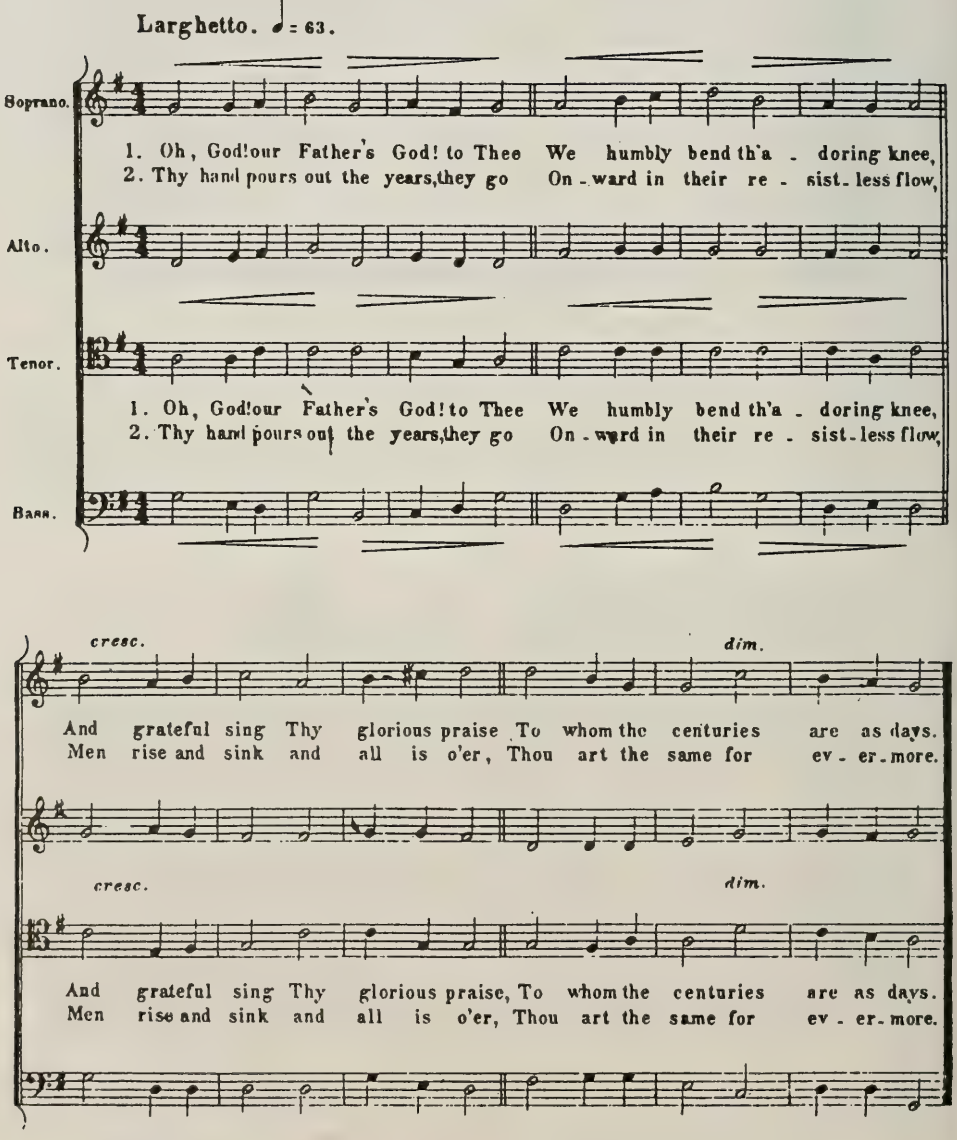
In the fall of the year 1794, John Tyler and Thomas Tiffany with large families moved into the Nine Partners settlement from Attleborough. The next year 1795, Amos Sweet with a large family and Ezekiel Titus and family move into the Nine Partners settlement from Attleborough, and for several years after 1795 a number of families came into the Nine Partners settlement from Attleborough, Massachusetts.

Harford Cemetery

(Land given by Hosea Tiffany and Henry Drinker- First Burial 1796)

CENTURY.
(L. M.)

Words by JULIUS TYLER. J. A. SOPHIA.



HARFORD CENTENNIAL HYMN

1890

Oh, God! our Father's God! to Thee
We humbly bend the adoring knee,
And grateful sing thy glorious praise,
To whom the centuries are as days.

Thy hand pours out the years, they go
Onward in their resistless flow,
Men rise and sink and all is o'er,
Thou art the same for evermore.

Those grand old patriarchs owned Thee God,
With reverence looked to Thine Abode,
Their Maker, Thou! their rightful Lord!
Through endless years to be adored.

Thou was't their Rock, their feet stood fast,
Thou was't a Refuge from the blast,
As the tall beeches on the steep
Their faith was rooted wide and deep.

These rocks and hills oft echoed then,
The prayers of those God-fearing men,
And Watts' hymns in cabins rude
Made vocal all the solitude.

And on these hills as friends, not foes,
The Church and School together rose,
Twin instruments in them we find,
To bless and elevate mankind,

Oh, be it ours, with filial fear,
To cherish what they planted here,
With hearts as warm and love as broad,
To hold the Fort for truth and God!

Harford's Historic Marker
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania

Erected to the memory of the Nine Partners, Harford's 1790 Pioneers, Hosea Tiffany, Caleb Richardson, Ezekiel Titus, Robert Follet, Moses Thacher, Samuel Thacher, John Carpenter, Daniel Carpenter, Josiah Carpenter.

The Aton House
Owned by Thomas and Rose Mary Aton
1977-1988

The first frame house in Harford, Pennsylvania, was built on this site by John Tyler in 1797. The original frame house was moved in 1839 to another location. Joab Tyler built a new home on the 1797 site, in 1840. This new home is the birthplace of the Hon. E.E. Jones who lived there in 1940.

The Harford Post Office
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania

The Harford Post Office
Susquehanna County
Pennsylvania

Built in 1898, by John Tanner, who served as Harford's Postmaster from 1897 to 1906.

The permanency of an office at Harford seems to date from 1825, with the appointment of Saxa Seymour who served as Postmaster until 1850. Since that time, there has been many appointments and during these various incumbancies, the Post Office was conducted in stores of the appointees until John Tanner built a small Post Office next to his home in 1897, the present Post Office.

By 1825, the Milford and Owego Turnpike was carrying mail east and west across the southwestern corner of Harford Township. The Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike crossed at Cameron's Corners in Lenox. Stocker's Centennial History states that Harford was served weekly by a route from Cameron's Corners to New Milford; that Oney Thacher was the first remembered mail carrier on this route; that he travelled on foot with the mail on his back; that he counted the steps he travelled. He continued in this work until the opening of the railroad station at Montrose Depot, about 1852, when that became the point of ingress and egress for most of Harford's activities.

Thacher

HERALDIC DESCRIPTION

ARMS: Gules, a cross moline *argent;* on a chief *d'or*, three grasshoppers, proper.

CREST: A grasshopper, proper, resting on a helmet, visor closed.

Boston Branch Thacher's
Progenitors and Descendants *

A compilation of Thomas[3] Thacher, 1620-1678, his progenitors to 1545, and a direct line of descendants to James Peter[9] Thacher, 1849-1920, and his descendants to 1973, is noted here. Chart pages showing direct line families and lineage is included in each volume.

Volume One: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
and
Progenitors
(Peter[1], Peter[2], Thomas[3])

Volume Two: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Progenitors and Descendants
Reference Index

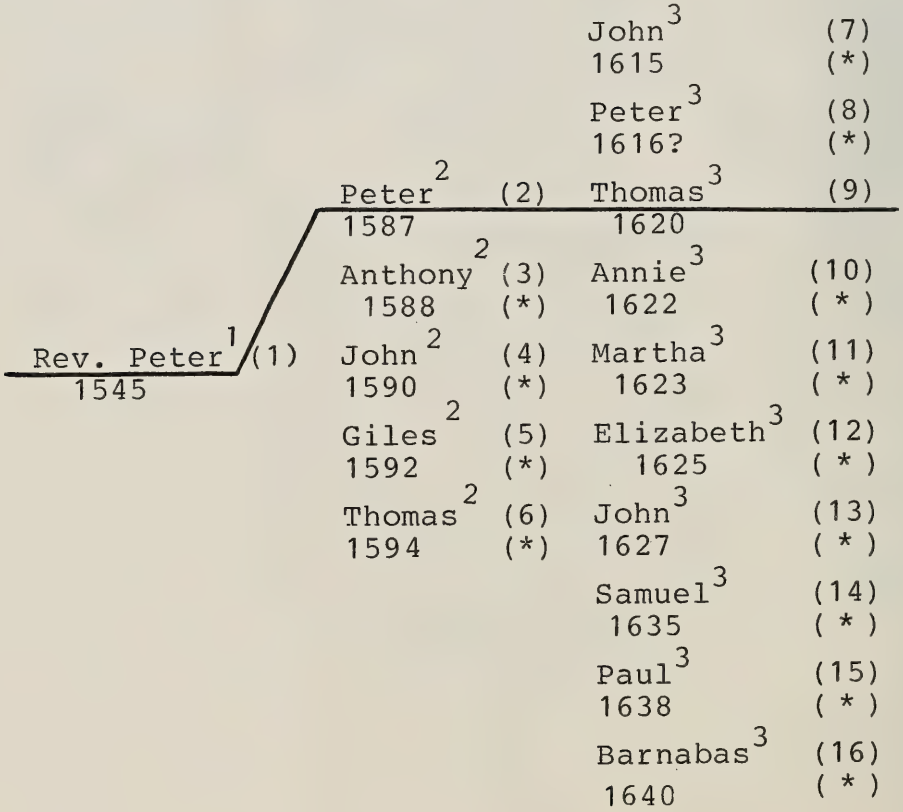
Volume Three: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Descendants
(Ralph[4], Peter[5], John[6])
(Peter[7], Peter[8], James Peter[9])

Volume Four: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Descendants
(James Peter[9] Descendants)

Volume Five: Thomas[3] Thacher
1620-1678
Boston Branch
Descendants
(Ralph[10] and William Peter[10] Descendants)

* On File Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C. 20025
Catalog Number 79-63849

Thacher Families
Boston Branch
Rev. Peter[1] 1545, Rev. Peter[2] 1587



(1) Reference Index
Identity Number

(*) See Yarmouth Genealogy
Thacher-Thatcher Families

(See also Anthony[2] Thacher 1588-1667, Library of Congress, Catalog Number 85-52329)

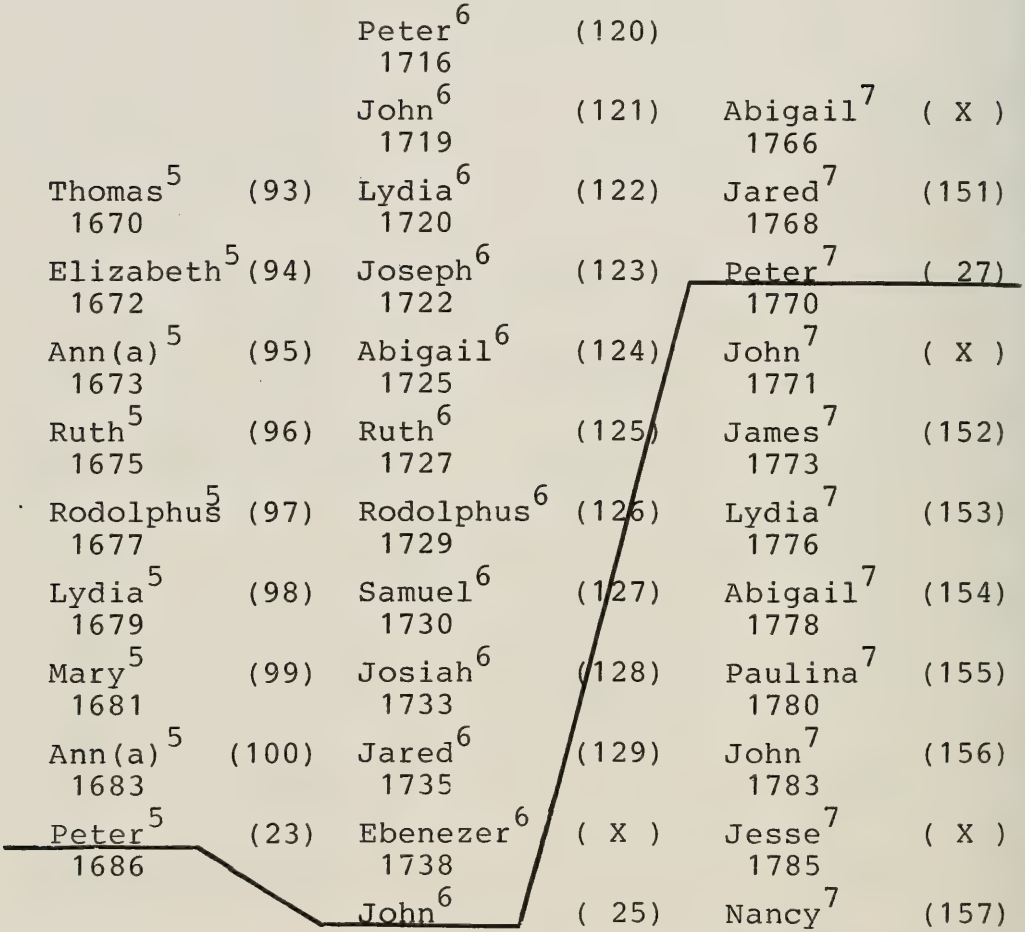
Thacher Families
Boston Branch
Rev. Thomas[3]1620, Rev. Ralph[4]1648

John[3] 1615	(*)			Thomas[5] 1670	(93)
Peter[3] 1616?	(*)			Elizabeth[5] 1672	(94)
Thomas[3] 1620	(9)	Thomas[4] 1644	(10)	Ann (a)[5] 1673	(95)
Annie[3] 1622	(*)	Peter[4] 1651	(11)	Ruth[5] 1675	(96)
Martha[3] 1623	(*)	Ralph[4] 1648	(12)	Rodolphus[5] 1677	(97)
Elizabeth[3] 1625	(*)	Elizabeth[4] 16--	(14)	Lydia[5] 1679	(98)
John[3] 1627	(*)	Patience (Kemp) (adopted)		Mary[5] 1681	(99)
Samuel[3] 1635	(*)			Ann (a)[5] 1683	(100)
Paul[3] 1638	(*)			Peter[5] 1686	(23)
Barnabas[3] 1640	(*)				

(*) See Yarmouth Genealogy
Thacher-Thatcher Families

(See also Anthony[2] Thacher 1588-1667, Library of Congress, Catalog Number 85-52329)

Thacher Families
Boston Branch
Peter[5] 1686, John[6] 1739

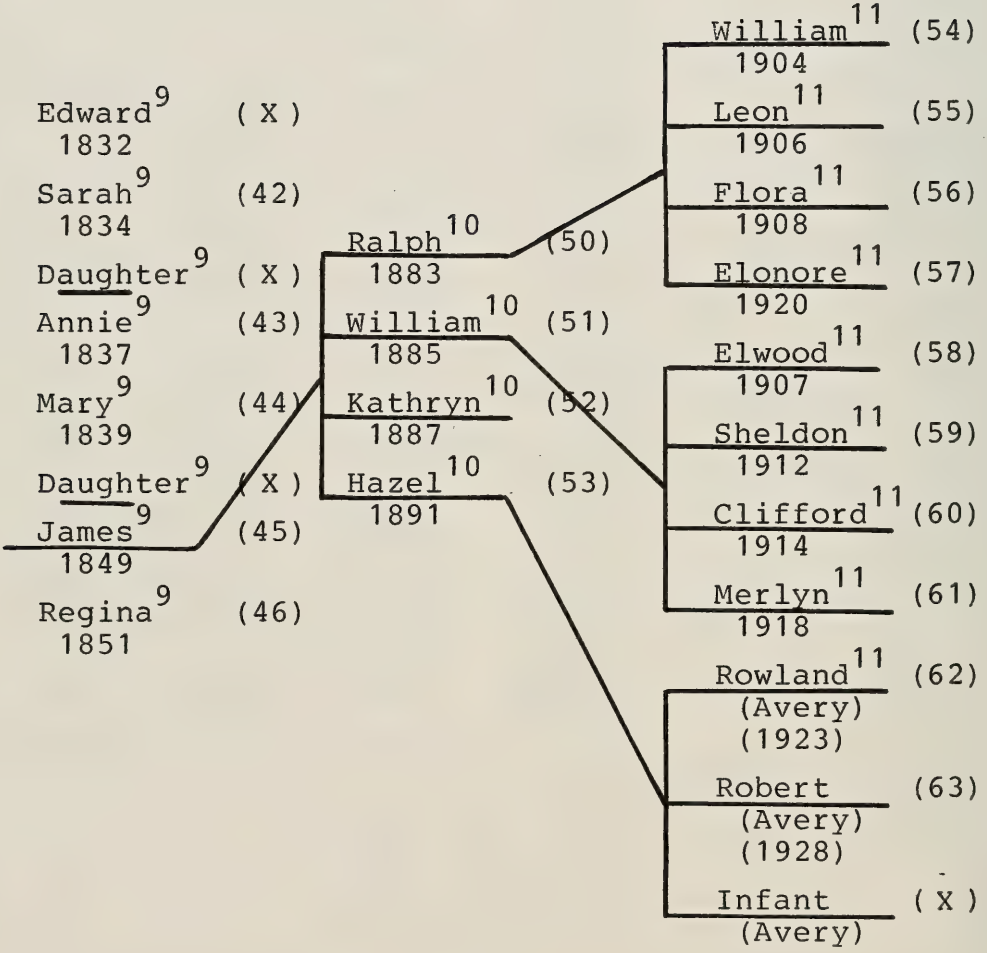


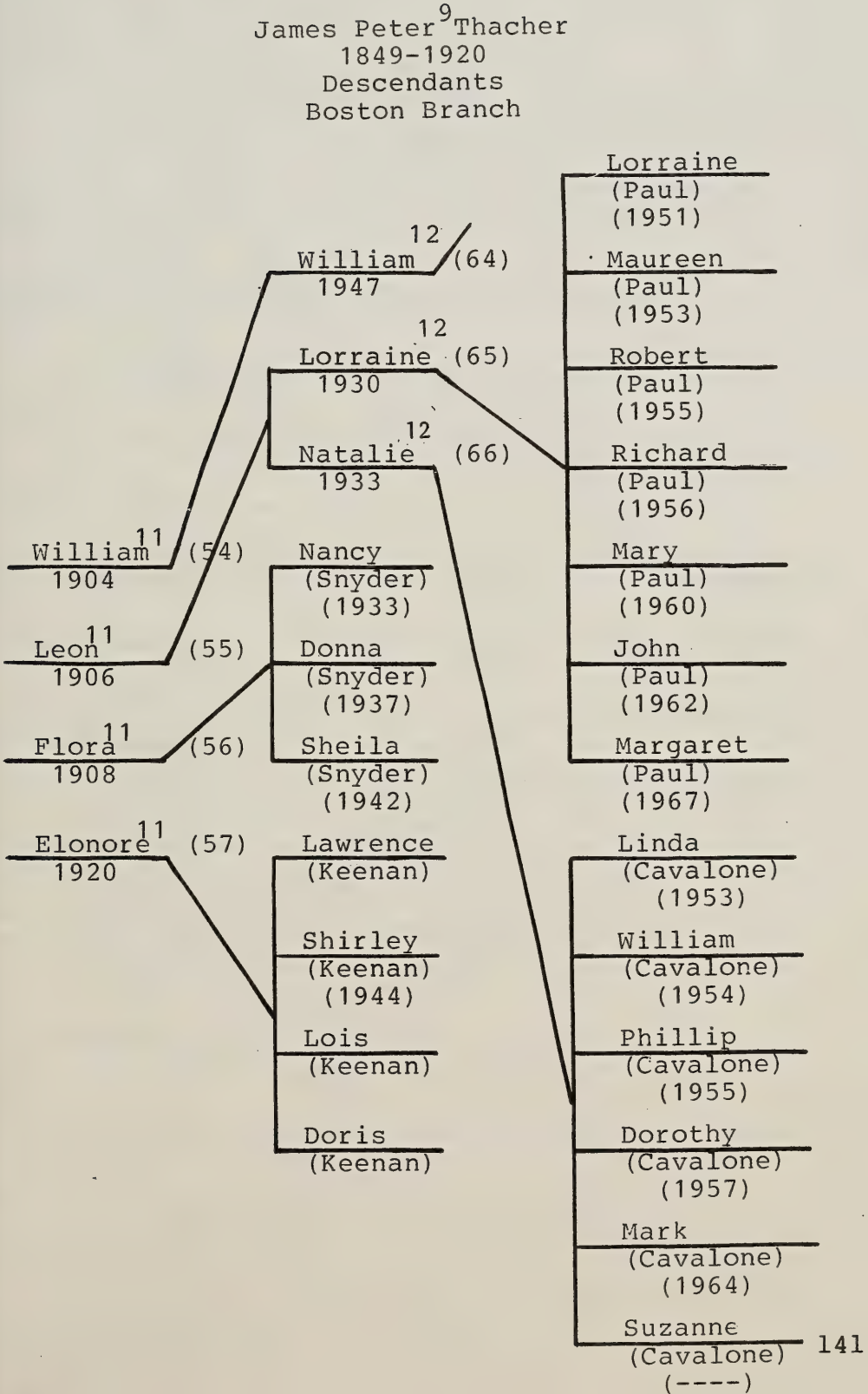
(X) died young

Thacher Families
Boston Branch
Peter[7] 1770, Peter[8] 1808

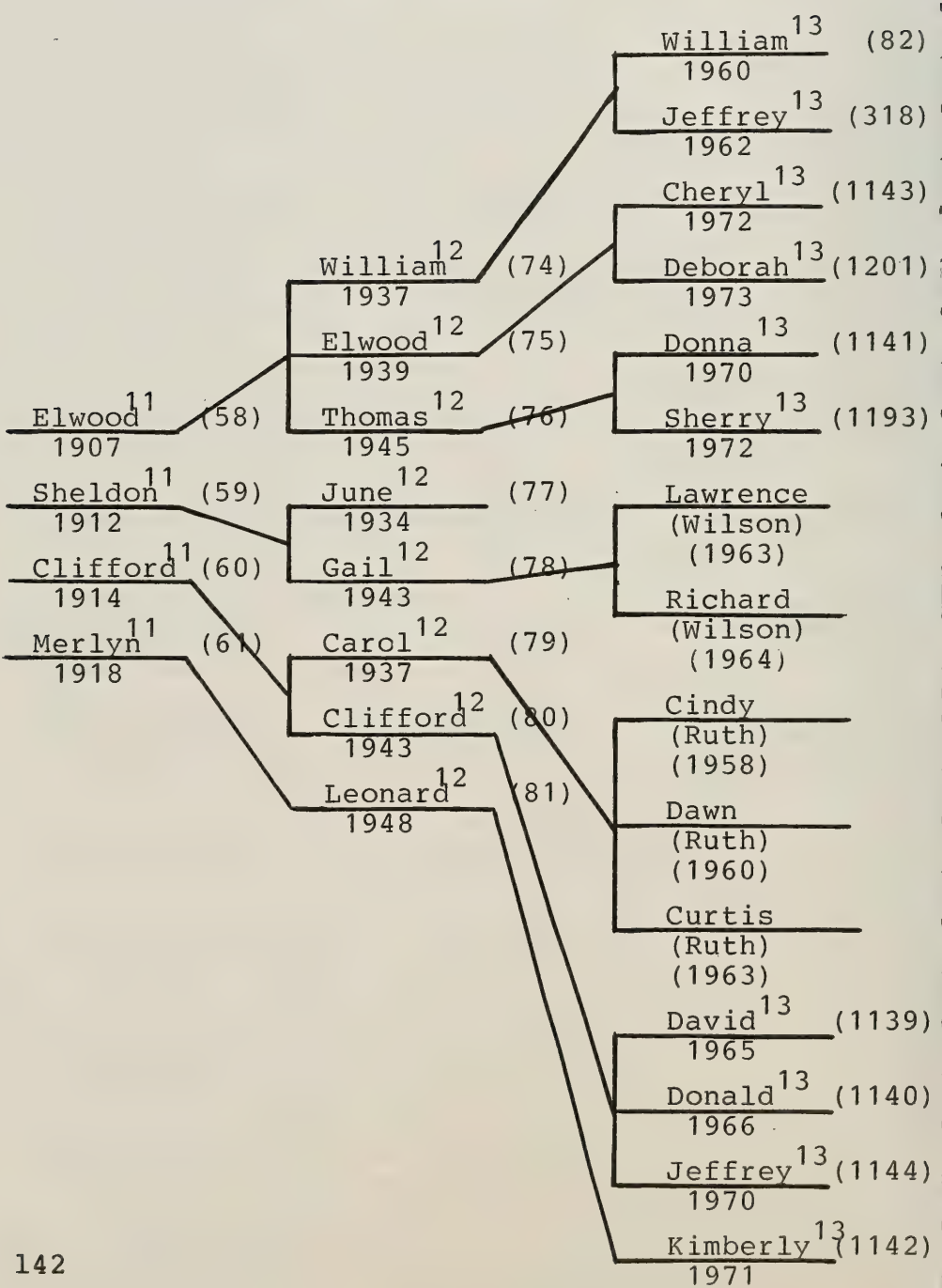
		Augustus[8] 1796	(264)		
Abigail[7] 1766	(X)	Emeline[8] 1798	(265)		
Jared[7] 1768	(151)	Nancy[8] 1800	(266)		
Peter[7] 1770	(27)	Sheldon[8] 1802	(29)	Edward[9] 1832	(X)
John[7] 1771	(X)	Abigail[8] 1804	(267)	Sarah[9] 1834	(42)
James[7] 1773	(152)	Lucy[8] 1806	(268)	Daughter[9] —	(X)
Lydia[7] 1776	(153)	Peter[8] 1808	(31)	Annie[9] 1837	(43)
Abigail[7] 1778	(154)	Elizabeth[8] 1810	(269)	Mary[9] 1839	(44)
Paulina[7] 1780	(155)	Apphia[8] 1811	(270)	Daughter[9] —	(X)
John[7] 1783	(156)	Thomas[8] 1815	(30)	James[9] 1849	(45)
Jesse[7] 1785	(X)	George[8] 1817	(32)	Regina[9] 1851	(46)
Nancy[7] 1787	(157)	John[8] —	(X)		
		Charles[8] —	(X)		

James Peter[9] Thacher
1849-1920
Descendants
Boston Branch




James Peter 9 Thacher
1849-1920
Descendants
Boston Branch
William 11 (54)
1904
Leon 11 (55)
1906
Flora 11 (56)
1908
Elonore 11 (57)
1920
William 12 (64)
1947
Lorraine (65)
1930
Natalie 12 (66)
1933
Nancy
(Snyder)
(1933)
Donna
(Snyder)
(1937)
Sheila
(Snyder)
(1942)
Lawrence
(Keenan)
Shirley
(Keenan)
(1944)
Lois
(Keenan)
Doris
(Keenan)
Lorraine
(Paul)
(1951)
Maureen
(Paul)
(1953)
Robert
(Paul)
(1955)
Richard
(Paul)
(1956)
Mary
(Paul)
(1960)
John
(Paul)
(1962)
Margaret
(Paul)
(1967)
Linda
(Cavalone)
(1953)
William
(Cavalone)
(1954)
Phillip
(Cavalone)
(1955)
Dorothy
(Cavalone)
(1957)
Mark
(Cavalone)
(1964)
Suzanne
(Cavalone)
(----)

James Peter[9] Thacher
1849-1920
Descendants
Boston Branch



"The Life and Age of Man"

"Until the first five years be spent,
A child is lamb-like, innocent.

At forty, naught his courage quails,
But lion-like, by force prevails.

Strength fails at fifty but with wit,
Fox-like he helps to manage it.

At seventy, news he'll hear and tell,
But dog-like loves at home to dwell.

The cat keeps house and loves the fire,
At eighty we the same desire.

If we should reach the hundredth year,
Though sick of life, the grave we fear.

A Hundred Years To Come

Who'll press for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come?

Who'll tread your church with willing feet
A hundred years to come?

Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood with its heart of truth,
The rich, the poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years to come.

No living soul will for us weep
A hundred years to come.

But other men and hands will till,
And other crowds the street will fill.
While other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as today.
A hundred years to come.

● Public Libraries

See address listings page 145

THACHER - THATCHER
Identities - Ancestors - Descendants
Records - Information
Yarmouth Branch - Anthony[2] Thacher 1588-1667
Boston Branch - Thomas[3] Thacher 1620-1678

Public Libraries

Alabama - Birmingham Public Library
2020 7th Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Arizona - Tucson Public Library
111 East Pennington
P. O. Box 27470
Tucson, Arizona 85726-7470

Arkansas - Central Arkansas Library System
700 Louisana Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

California - Los Angeles Public Library
630 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

San Francisco Public Library
Civic Center
San Francisco, California 94102

Colorado - Denver Public Library
1357 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203

Connecticut - Hartford Public Library
500 Main Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

Delaware - Wilmington Free Library
Tenth and Market Streets
Wilmington, Delaware 19800

District of Columbia - Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. 20540

District of Columbia - NSDAR Library
Memorial Continental Hall
1776 D. Street North West
Washington, D. C. 20006

Florida - Winter Haven Public Library
East Central Avenue
Winter Haven, Florida 33880

Genealogical & Historical Society
495 North Hendry Avenue
Bartow, Florida 33830

Georgia - Atlanta Public Library
One Margaret Mitchell Square
Carnegie and Forsyth Streets
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Idaho - The Idaho Genealogical Society
325 State Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

Illinois - Chicago Public Library
Science and History Division
Chicago, Illinois 60611

The Newberry Library
Serials Department 032
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Indiana - Indiana State Library
140 West Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Iowa - Des Moines Public Library
100 Locust Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50308

Kansas - Wichita Public Library
223 South Main Street
Wichita, Kansas 67200

Kentucky - Lexington Public Library
251 West Second Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

Louisiana - New Orleans Public Library
219 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70100

Maine - Portland Public Library
619 Congress Street
Portland, Maine 04101

Maryland - Enoch Pratt Free Library
400 Cathedral Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Massachusetts - Old South Association
Washington and Milk Streets
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

The Boston Public Library
Cooley Square
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Carnegie Public Library
Jewett Street
Rockport, Massachusetts 01966

Michigan - Detroit Public Library
5201 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Minnesota - Minneapolis Public Library
300 Nicollet Mall
Mineapolis, Minnesota 55401

Mississippi - Jackson Public Library
Archives and History Department
P. O. Box 571
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Missouri - St. Louis County Library
1640 South Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63131

Montana - Great Falls Public Library
3rd Street and 2nd Avenue
Great Falls, Montana 59401

Nebraska - Omaha Public Library
215 South 15th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Nevada - Washoe County Library
301 South Center Street
Reno, Nevada 89500

New Hampshire - Manchester City Library
405 Pine Street
Manchester, N. Hampshire 03104

New Jersey - Newark Public Library
5 Washington Street
P. O. Box 630
Newark, New Jersey 07101

New Mexico - Alburquerque Public Library
5th and Copper
Alburquerque, New Mexico 87101

New York - Albany Public Library
19 Dove Street
Albany, New York 12210

New York City Public Library
5th Avenue and 42nd Street
New York, New York 10018

North Carolina - Durham Public Library
311 East Main Street
Durham, North Carolina 27702

North Dakota - Fargo Public Library
102 Third Street North
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Ohio - Cleveland Public Library
325 Superior Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Oklahoma - Tulsa Library System
400 Civic Center
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

Oregon - Portland Library Association
801 South West 10th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97205

Pennsylvania - Carbondale Public Library
Carbondale, Pennsylvania 18407

Wyoming Historical Society
49 South Franklin Street
Wilkes-Barre, Penn. 18701

Harrisburg Public Library
Front and Walnut Streets
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101

Philadelphia Free Library
Logan Square
Philadelphia, Penn. 19103

Rhode Island - Rhode Is. Historical Society
121 Hope Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02906

South Carolina - Charleston County Library
404 King Street
Charleston, S. Carolina 29403

South Dakota - Sioux Falls Public Library
201 North Main Avenue
Sioux Falls, S. Dakota 57102

Tennessee - Knoxville Public Library
(Calvin M. McClung His. Collection)
500 West Church Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Texas - San Antonio Public Library
203 South St. Mary's
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Dallas Public Library
1954 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75201

Utah - Salt Lake City Public Library
209 East 5th Street South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Vermont - Fletcher Free Library
Carnegie Bldg.
227 College Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Virginia - Arlington County Library
1015 North Quincy Street
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Richmond Public Library
101 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Washington - Spokane Public Library
906 Main Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99201

Seattle Public Library
1000 Fourth Street
Seattle, Washington 98104

West Virginia - Kanawha Co. Public Library
123 Catitol Street
Charleston, W. Virginia 25301

Wisconsin - Milwaukee Public Library
814 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

Wisconsin State His. Society
(Aquision Section)
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Wyoming - Laramie Co. Library System
2800 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

CALENDARS — 1776 TO 2050

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S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1							1							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
30	31						30	31						29	30					
APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1														1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30														31						

5

JANUARY							MAY							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1							1							1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31						30	31						30						
FEBRUARY							JUNE							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1							1							1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30							30	31					
MARCH							JULY							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1							1							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
30	31						30	31						29	30					
APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1														1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30														31						

6

JANUARY							MAY							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1							1							1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31						30	31						30						
FEBRUARY							JUNE							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1							1							1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30							30	31					
MARCH							JULY							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1							1							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
30	31						30	31						29	30					
APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1														1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30														31						

7

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

8

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

9

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL						
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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10

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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APRIL						
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MAY						
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JUNE						
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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AUGUST						
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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SEPTEMBER						
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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OCTOBER						
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
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DECEMBER						
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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11

JANUARY						
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY						
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MARCH						
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27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL						
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY						
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29	30	31				

JUNE						
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

12

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

13

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

14

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MARCH						
S	M

Perpetual Calendar

The table below covers two calendars, the "Gregorian," in common use since about 1600, and the "Julian." Calling "A," the century number for any given date, as taken from the table, "B, the year number, and "C," the month number, the sum A+B+C is a number representing the date of a "Sunday" in the given year and month. The dates of other Sundays are equal to this number plus and minus multiples of 7; the dates of other days are readily calculated. Thus if for a given month A+B+C=15, the 15th of that month is a Sunday, and the other Sundays are dated 1, 8, 22, 29; the Mondays are 2, 9, 16, etc.

CENTURY NUMBER

(Julian)	(A) (Julian)	(Julian) (*Gregorian)	(A) (Julian)	(Gregorian)
0	3	1200	1	
100	4	1300	2	
200	5	1400	3	
300	6	1500	4	7
400	7	* 1600	5	1
500	1	1700	6	3
600	2	1800	7	5
700	3	1900	1	7
800	4	2000	2	1
900	5	2100	3	3
1000	6	2200	4	5
1100	7	2300	5	7

YEAR NUMBER (B)

TENS	UNITS 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	6	5	4	2	1	0	6	4	3
10	2	1	6	5	4	3	1	0	6	5
20	3	2	1	0	5	4	3	2	0	6
30	5	4	2	1	0	6	4	3	2	1
40	6	5	4	3	1	0	6	5	3	2
50	1	0	5	4	3	2	0	6	5	4
60	2	1	0	6	4	3	2	1	6	5
70	4	3	1	0	6	5	3	2	1	0
80	5	4	3	2	0	6	5	4	2	1
90	0	6	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3

MONTH NUMBER (C)

JAN	0	1
FEB	4	5
MAR	4	
APR	1	
MAY	6	
JUN	3	
JUL	1	
AUG	5	
SEP	2	
OCT	0	
NOV	4	
DEC	2	

In colums A, the earlier numbers apply to the Julian calendar only; the additional numbers, given from 1600 on, to the Gregorian. In the column "C," the additional numbers for January and February apply to leap years. The year number, "B," is found at the intersection of the row opposite the ten with the column under the unit.

Example. To find the day of the week of July 4, 1776. "A," the century number for 1700, is, in the Gregorian (additional) column, 3. "B," the year number for 76 (at the intersection of the 70-row with the 6-column) is 3. "C," the month number, is 1. A+B+C=7. The 7th of July, 1776, was thus, by the table a Sunday; the 4th was therefore a Thursday.

Novem means nine - - - April was once the first month of the year, until January 1, 1753, when England changed to the present system - - - the calendar changed but not these months: December was the 10th month, November was the 9th, October was the 8th, September was the 7th, all based on the Latin names.

The difference between the Julian calendar and the Gregorian is ten days between 1582 and 1700, and eleven days between 1700 and 1800. The two modes of reckoning are called "old style" (OS) and (NS) "new style." The Gregorian style was adopted by England and her colinies in 1752, when September third of that year (Sept. 3, 1752) was made September fourteenth. Before that time the year began on the twenty-fifth of March. Usually double dating is used for the first three months of the year. Jan - Feb - March

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